

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

To: Ken Bressett

August 20, 1999

From: Eric P. Newman

It has occurred to me that the capital script D on one variety of the Albany Church penny does mean Penny even though it is a capital. Ordinarily the symbol used for penny is lower case.

However the engraver or someone might have felt that a symbol was desirable. What came to his mind was the word pennyweight which was abbreviated Dwt on pharmaceutical weights, the D often being capitalized. That person thus thought the capital D stood for penny and would be so recognized as such. The issuers probably thought that a second denominational indicator would be helpful because the original denominational indicator was spelled out.

What do you think? I may publish this.

To: Ken Bressett

August 20, 1999

From: Eric P. Newman

It has occurred to me that the capital script D on one variety of the Albany Church penny does mean ~~Pence~~ or Penny even though it is a capital. Ordinarily the symbol used for pence is lower case.

However the engraver or someone might have felt that a symbol was desirable. What came to his mind was the word pennyweight which was abbreviated D wt on pharmaceutical weights, the D often being capitalized. That person thus thought the capital D stood for penny and would be so recognized as such.

What do you think? I may publish this.

Mike Ringo
P.O. Box 3010
Albany, NY 12203-0010

October 15, 1999

Dear Mike:

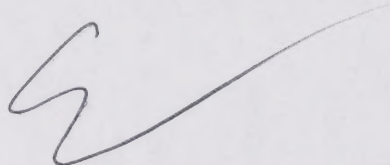
I need a little information from you. I am working on an article on the Albany Church Penny of 1790, etc.

What is the exact name in 1790 of the Presbyterian Church of Albany or at Albany or neither.

What is the exact name in 1790 of the Reformed Dutch Church at Albany or Dutch Church at Albany or of Albany or just Reformed Dutch Church or Dutch church.

You may be able to get these by telephone or already know them. I will be grateful.

Thanks,



Beggs says

John Mc Donald was pastor of
First Presb Church from 1775-1795.

To: Mike Ringo

October 18, 1999

From: Eric P. Newman

The Albany Church Penny which was photographed by Bill Noyes # 71170 is without the D and struck over a classic head half cent brockage. That means the D was not added until after 1808. That means the Albany Church could have authorized a second issue and that they circulated a long time, that also means the church records would have to be checked after 1808 to see if they authorized another striking.

Please call the church and ask them how this could be done. It might show how successful it was to take a worthless counterfeit halfpence at 48 to 60 to the NY shilling and pass them for 12 fro the NY shilling.

This is your home town. Help if you find this of interest. Help even if you don't.

*The church penny
was not overstruck
on a half cent.
A half cent was
hammered into the
church penny*

Mike Ringo
Box 3010
Albany, NY 12203

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63105
November 8, 1999

Dear Eric,

I received your letters about your work on the Albany Church Penny and will look into it next week when I return from the Baltimore show. So far I have not been able to connect with anyone by phone, so I will pay the churches a visit. I have found out that the First Church of Albany has some trade silver and possibly medals that were presented to one of the Iroquois chiefs, so I will be looking into that also.

I spoke with Bill Noyes about the Church Penny struck over the classic head half cent brockage, and he didn't recall seeing it or photographing it, but will look up the number in his files. Do you know who owns it or do you have any other info about it, such as when or where it was photographed?

Yours,

Mike

To: Mike Ringo

August 30, 1999

From: Eric P. Newman

Thank you for the squib about the Connecticut copper. I was unaware of this comment. It is very amusing and realistic.

As to the 1740 escudo it can be mostly platinum and have a proper specific gravity as you know. It looks like a modern fake.

William Swoger showed me an 8 escudo Mexico Mint counterstamped with 16 and it was platinum colored rather than gold color. It was in perfect condition and he did not comment whether it was a good or bad. I presume you have seen his pamphlet on the 16 counterstamp and wondered what is going on. Please advise me.

P.O. Box 3010

Albany 12203

11/14/99

To: Mike Ringo

From: Eric P. Newman

It was great hearing from you on the Albany Church penny matter and I hope you can uncover new information. I want to give you a few more thoughts before you go to the church so I am writing longhand.

I am not sure of the name of the church in 1790 because if there were not another Presbyterian church in Albany in 1790 why would it be called the First Presbyterian Church. If it had a different name when did it change. The Kurth article in the Num. Scrapbook of 1944 pp 284-288 may be in error about the name then.

The Voyes photo # 71170 of the Church penny over a brocheage classic head 1/2 cent was sent to me by you and I know nothing about its whereabouts. Perhaps the adjacent photo numbers in Bill's file will shed a clue.

The claim that the D is for Dutch is in my opinion too silly to think about. It must have been after classic 1/2 cents were made. ~~if~~ To think that the die would be given to a competitive church ^{for use} such as the Reformed Dutch Church and for the Presbyterian church to lose profits from making coins out of rubbish is silly. Breen, Rulau, Kurth are just making guesses.

What do you think of my theory that the D was a slight mistake and should have been d for penny? The reason, I conclude, is that DWT or Dwt for pennyweight was what the engraver was familiar with and when told to put on ~~the~~ better d made it a capital because the word Penny on the coin could not be read because it was written in continuous script.

I look forward to your findings.

Thanks,

Eric

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Robert Hoge
American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th St.
New York, NY 10032

October 28, 2002

Dear Bob:

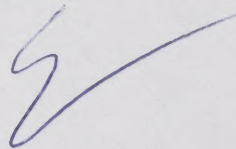
I am writing an article on the Albany Church Penny. It is going to try to explain the use of the capital D on some of them and hopefully clear up the many speculations of the past.

It is mentioned in column 1, p. 288 of the Howard Kurth article in the April 1964 The Numismatist that ANS has a piece overstruck on a George III halfpenny.

I would like an image off both sides as an illustration and hope it shows some of the undercoin. Perhaps you can read parts of the coin which a picture may not show. Would you also send me the horizontal and vertical diameter, the thickness, and the weight of your coin. Do you have only one or are there more?

I will be appreciative of your help on this fascinating subject.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'E. Newman', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman



Phone: 212/234-3130
Fax: 212/234-3381
E-mail: Info@AmNumSoc.Org

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)
BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET
NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

November 13, 2002

Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education society
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

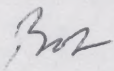
Thank you for your note. Always good to hear from you, and especially to be able to help with one of your research projects! We do indeed have one example of the Albany Church Penny (with "D"). It is ANS Accession No. 1911.72.1, donated by Howland Wood. Its weight is 6.550g; the vertical diameter is 27.10mm; the lateral diameter is 27.25mm; the thickness is 1.60mm. The piece was struck on a worn counterfeit British halfpenny of which only scant traces remain. It might be a Mould and Atlee piece; I haven't yet been able to match it. The profile of the king's forehead and nose shows on the obverse, along with a bit of IVS just to the left at the top (at 9:00, when looking at the CHURCH counterstamp held upright). There appears to be a distinct dot (diagnostic?) between the bottoms of the V and S. On the reverse, there are traces of BRIT and NIA along with the outline of the top of Britannia's head, her left arm and foot, the lowest edge of her drapery, the scroll at the bottom of the shield and a ghostly impression of the sprig in her right hand; in the exergue, the top of the date is barely discernible. I've ordered the photos for you. For the AJN or other ANS publications there will of course be no charge.

I wish good luck and continued success to you in your work to recover the ANS large cents that were stolen by Sheldon, and am glad to help however I may. It is good to have back the 1796 S. 87 that was couriered by Peter Gaspar (enclosed is a copy of the receipt, for your records). I don't know what to say about your idea of selling the switched-in Sheldon coins, when we recover the stolen ones, and then splitting the proceeds with those who returned these. It seems to me that the ANS has been generous in giving the Sheldon coins to those who returned missing ones; in effect, it has been an odd sort of major reward program. Maybe this is partly why you have succeeded in recovering some of them. How does the Council respond to this aspect of your reports? I have heard nothing further regarding the 1793 and 1814 cents which you have mentioned you are

working to recover. Were you able to verify that they are indeed the stolen ANS coins?
Do you know how Bowers would want to convey the valuable 1793?

Thanking you once again for efforts, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Robert Wilson Hoge
Curator of American Coins and Currency
American Numismatic Society

Cc: Ute Wartenberg, Executive Director

*no receipt
enclosed*

Subj: **Re: Your Book on English Coin Weights**
Date: 11/16/2002 7:59:04 PM Central Standard Time
From: Paul@galata.co.uk (Paul Withers)
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Dear Eric,

Thank you for your kind words about our book. It is good to know that it is useful. The book was about 5 years in the writing. It kept us sane during a period when we had considerable financial problems which were not of our own making.

We deliberately left numbers of groups of numbers free when the book was written. Some of these numbers or groups were left free where we knew that weights must exist - as in the case of the Irish weights where there was evidence from proclamations that weights were ordered made. Some of those numbers have now been filled as the weights have turned up. Other groups of numbers were left free because we were certain that we hadn't seen everything and we wanted a few numbers available, into which we could 'expand'.

There was clearly a need for a large group of 'free' numbers in the 'Weights with Incuse Marks of Value and/or Weight'. The first two of this section 1805 and 1806 are weights produced using dies; the rest, however, are a motley of weights produced by clock makers and the like who bought blank weights from makers in Birmingham, adjusted them and stamped them using their own individual punches. In consequence of this, each weight is more or less unique, though sometimes groups can be ascertained by association, or identification of punches that may be damaged. Only rarely, though, is it possible to identify to a maker, or seller, any of this group - though we have now possibly identified 1846 because of the crest.

'New' weights belonging to the group with incuse marks are always turning up. If any of them are sufficiently interesting to warrant being included in the supplement to the book, then we shall include them and number them; but don't hold your breath on this, as I have to admit that we regard this group as more or less numismatic junk. Some of them may be interesting, if they turn up in a known context, with a name on the box, perhaps, but otherwise they are unlikely to produce any valuable information and they should only be regarded as representative.

Regarding the use of the upper and lower case D, I have no quotable examples, but there certainly seems to have been a convention to use the lowercase letter d for pence.

Regarding your William III weight, all that I can say is that this is one of a large group - see 2450 - etc., pp 281-2. The reason that your weight does not appear to have had its back filed is that use subsequent to the filing will have removed any traces of such abuse! The weight could have been made to check underweight (less than 5 - 3 grs) guineas that could only have been exchanged/sold as scrap during the 1776 - and later period. Or, the weight was modified during the post 1816 period to weigh sovereigns. You will be able to check which by ascertaining its mass.

Does your half sovereign weight have raised, or incuse lettering? If it is raised lettering it is interesting and we would like full and accurate details and of course an image of some sort. If it is incuse lettering - well, the examples in the book are just that, representative examples of the types that are available - with each one being likely to be seen once and never again.

A supplement to our book is planned, but we are currently working on producing a set of booklets on British silver halfpennies and farthings 1279-1660, after which it is planned to publish a booklet on identifying British hammered coins. We felt that it was astonishing that such a booklet had never been written, but on starting it, realised exactly why it has never been written. Progress is slow because we have so many other things to do, but, there is no reason why it should not be out within a year. Once that is completed the next task will be the BCW Supplement, written in conjunction with Norman Biggs. The first chapter of the book needs a complete re-write due to material that has come to light and this is a period on which Norman concentrated for a while - and there are several weights that need to be excluded due to them being from the Low Countries rather than Britain. This will be followed by a catalogue of the coin-weights of Europe, which I hope to publish in time for my 70th birthday.

Sunday, November 17, 2002 America Online: EricNumis

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Paul Withers
Paul@galata.co.uk
Visit our website
www.galata.co.uk

From: EricNumis@aol.com
To: Paul@galata.co.uk
Subject: Your Book on English Coin Weights
Date: Sat, 16 Nov, 2002, 1:30 am

I presume others have sent you items not listed in your book so here goes. I have a strange GULILEMUS 3 DEI GRATIA like your #1212 but the back is smooth except for an incuse small 20 in the upper part and B O B in the lower part. Is this an alteration or a normal issue? The lettering looks like late 19th century style. The back has not been buffed or filed down.

I also have a brass coin weight with a flat unbordered face with the letters "1/2 SOVRN" and a blank reverse. The entire text is within the lower half. The 1 is directly above the 2 with a horizontal line between them and the letters SOVRN are directly in line to the right of the 2 and are the same size except that the N is smaller than the other letters.

I would appreciate your comments on the above matters.

Thanks again for writing your book.

My best, Eric

Eric P. Newman, 6450 Cecil Ave, St. Louis, MO 63105 USA

----- Headers -----

Return-Path: <Paul@galata.co.uk>

Received: from rly-xl04.mx.aol.com (rly-xl04.mail.aol.com [172.20.83.73]) by air-xl02.mail.aol.com (v89.12) with ESMTP id MAILINXL23-1116205904; Sat, 16 Nov 2002 20:59:04 -0500

Received: from galahad.tgis.co.uk (galahad.tgis.co.uk [195.188.4.6]) by rly-xl04.mx.aol.com (v89.21) with ESMTP id MAILRELAYINXL41-1116205838; Sat, 16 Nov 2002 20:58:38 -0500

Received: from [194.154.188.24] ([194.154.188.24])

by galahad.tgis.co.uk (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTP id BAA16912

for <EricNumis@aol.com>; Sun, 17 Nov 2002 01:58:38 GMT

(envelope-from Paul@galata.co.uk)

Message-Id: <200211170158.BAA16912@galahad.tgis.co.uk>

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express for Macintosh - 4.01 (295)

Date: Sun, 17 Nov 2002 01:54:02 +0000

Subject: Re: Your Book on English Coin Weights

From: "Paul Withers" <Paul@galata.co.uk>

To: EricNumis@aol.com

Mime-version: 1.0

X-Priority: 3

Content-type: multipart/alternative; boundary="MS_Mac_OE_3120342842_172616_MIME_Part"

Beginner's Workshop

Cast replicas span centuries Some are not so easy to tell from real thing

By Eric von Klinger
COIN WORLD Staff

Casting, an ancient and relatively easy method of coin manufacture, continues in favor today for making cheap replicas.

Most such replicas have been of coins dating from those ancient times down to (in the United States), the Colonial and Early American periods. Even die-struck genuine coins often were crudely made, and cast copies therefore were more passable.

Before the techniques of casting are explained, let it be said that the terms "forgery," "counterfeit," "copy" or "replica" may be used interchangeably here. Some pieces go back to times when they were meant to deceive as money and be spent. Others are pieces made to deceive coin collectors. Still others are recent reproductions of long obsolete coins, produced as souvenirs or collectibles or for amusement.

Since 1975, when rules were published in accordance with the Hobby Protection Act of 1973, replicas in the United States must be marked with the incuse word COPY in block letters of a certain size. Many pre-1975 copies without this distinguishing mark are still around, in coin collections or loose in bureau drawers. These pieces can continue to deceive individuals unfamiliar with cast replicas, and because many of the replicas are of very scarce coins, their owners often have exaggerated expectations of value.

All collectors should learn how to distinguish a cast replica.

Casting, whether for genuine coins or forgeries, involves pouring molten metal into a mold or set of molds.

In ancient days, as described by Wayne G. Sayles in *Classical Deception: Counterfeits, Forgeries and Reproductions of Ancient Coins*, a forger would impress coins into soft clay. The clay would then be

fired in an oven, turning it into the pottery material known as terra cotta. Molds for the obverse and reverse of a coin would be bound together, with a "feeder channel" or flue inserted, where molten metal was poured. A base metal counterfeit finally might be plated with silver or some other premium metal.

Sometimes hard-packed sand would be used instead of fired clay, transferring a gritty, pitted look to the counterfeit.

Contrary to widespread thinking, not all base metals produce a thud or otherwise dull sound.

By the time early U.S. cast forgeries were being made, more refined materials were in use, as described by Mark Hudgeons in *Official Guide to Detecting Altered & Counterfeit U.S. Coins & Currency*. Impressions would be made in smooth wax and molds might be of smooth brass or copper. Lead or other "pot metal" of low melting temperature could safely be poured into the copper.

This improvement was not sufficient to prevent dust and other contaminants from forming pit blemishes on the finished product. Such surfaces remained a sign for suspicion.

In what is known as the "lost wax" method, Don Taxay wrote in *Counterfeit, Mis-Struck and Unofficial U.S. Coins*, melted rubber replaced the sand or clay, and melted wax replaced the molten metal. The wax "coins" would be put in plaster, from which any air bubbles would be

sucked. As the plaster was heated, the wax would evaporate.

The finished plaster molds from this method were smoother and produced finer detail on the counterfeit coins made from them, Taxay wrote.

Pebbly, pimply or pitted surfaces are not sufficient to condemn a piece as a cast counterfeit, nor is weight a sure test of authenticity.

Weights even of genuine coins tended not to be as precise in earlier days as in today's standards, but even so counterfeiters strove to make the weights of base-metal imitations close to the real thing.

Obverses and reverses are sometimes cast separately, making it easier to adjust weights before the two pieces are soldered together. Even when molds are bound together, molten metal will flow into the juncture. The result in either case will be a thin line or seam around the edge.

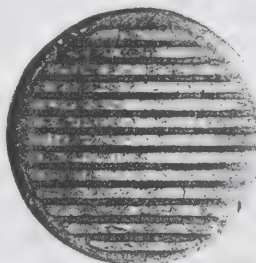
Counterfeiters have refined ways to conceal these seams, going beyond mere filing or smoothing.

Virgil Hancock and Laurence Spanbauer, in *Standard Catalog of United States Altered and Counterfeit Coins*, noted that reeded edges produced directly from the casting process typically have gray, rough grooves. Counterfeiters have used tight-fitting collars to close around their forgeries, deepening and brightening those grooves, they wrote.

Experienced numismatists in such fields as Colonial American coins, where cast copies have been common, tend to place great importance on the correct tone of the metal when it is held on a fingertip and tapped with a pencil.

Contrary to widespread thinking, not all base metals produce a thud or otherwise dull sound. Many "ring," but tonal qualities vary, Taxay wrote. He devoted several paragraphs to trying to describe these differences. The beginning reader will realize that they could be distinguished only with a good ear and substantial experience.

Other tips given by Taxay emphasize texture. The best of cast pieces will still have



A "BAR COPPER" of a type believed to have been issued about 1785 is the subject of this cast replica.

some gritty surface. Examine especially in and around fine detail. A slick, greasy feel to the metal may indicate a lead base.

If a coin is suspected to be lead, hold it in your closed hand. Cast lead will warm rapidly, Taxay wrote.

Although it may take very fine measurement to tell, a cast coin often will have a diameter slightly less than it should be, because of cooling in the mold, he said.

Some legitimate but damaged coins may share some characteristics with cast pieces, Taxay cautioned. Such coins include ones that have been blistered by fire or that have been harshly cleaned. In the latter case, loss of detail will show first in the open fields, not in the fine detail, as on a cast coin, Taxay wrote.

A trick not so much in use today but that still may turn up in souvenir shops at tourist locations is the application of what Hancock and Spanbauer called "black goop." This mixture, typically of a sooty substance and grease, is rubbed over a coin to mask flaws. If the substance has not been wiped off well, it may readily turn hands black.

Although the most deceptive of copies, of the sort that got mixed into collections, have been increasingly identified as such and segregated in the market, caution is still the best by-word. No list of "tips" can be exhaustive. **CW**



1805 DOLLAR replica has pitted, blackened surfaces. The piece is a replica of a coin never struck.



THIS COUNTERFEIT 1876-CC Seated Liberty half dollar was made from a doubled obverse mold.



1773 VIRGINIA halfpenny cast replica displays very porous surfaces. Casting runs risk with air bubbles.



BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES

Your friends in the rare coin business

November 27, 2002

Dear Eric,

I found the enclosed book just after we spoke about the Joel Munsell and the First Presbyterian Church. See page 42 for the building where he had his printing company and pages 75 and 102 for the churches.

On the internet, I found reference to the Dutch Reformed Church that was located in the middle of Albany from the 1650s to 1806. Later on that states they refer to it as the Albany Dutch Reformed Church with a list of ministers starting in 1642.

On other sites, I found repeated references to a First Presbyterian Church located in Albany. John McDonald was the pastor from 1775 to 1795 if that matters.

I found a reference to a marriage that took place in 1733 in the "Dutch Reformed Church (branch of Presbyterian) in Albany" so apparently the two are connected. On the Albany first Presbyterian Church site, it states it was founded in 1763.

The First Presbyterian Church is now located at the corner of Willett and State Streets—a location I am familiar with as I lived on State Street while attending high school. Oddly, we attended that church there about six weeks ago. I intend to contact the church and see if there is a historian. I also located the Munsell book at the Albany Institute of Art and History. I just need to get there.

That's all for now. Happy Thanksgiving.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Bagg, Ph.D.

A Collectors Universe™ Company



BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES

Your friends in the rare coin business

December 30, 2002

Dear Eric,

After much persistence, I finally received a call from the historian of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany.

It was always called First... he tells me that was a specific congregation. Apparently, the church was getting lots of worthless money so it struck these pennies so as to sell them to the church members at the prevailing exchange rate. He also told me he thought the "D" meant pence.

The land for the church was purchased by the trustees of the church from the city of Albany and the deed reads that the land was bounded on the south by Hudson St., on the west by Grand St., on the north by Beaver St. and by the east by William St.

I've tried to see the coin but they are very paranoid. I directed them to our web site so they could read my biography. The historian does not know if their coin has a "D" or not.

What else do you want me to do?

That's all for now. Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Bagg, Ph.D.

A Collectors Universe™ Company

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Subj: **Re: CNL Submittal**
Date: 1/3/2003 6:25:38 PM Central Standard Time
From: [GTrudgen](#)
To: [EricNumis](#)

Hello Eric,

We would be honored to publish your article on the Albany Church Penny in CNL. I'm sure it will be of high interest to our readers. The next issue will be dated April 2003 and the deadline for submittal for this issue is February 1. If you can't make that deadline, the next deadline will be June 1 for the August 2003 issue. If you wish, you can submit the article via e-mail as an attachment. I look forward to receiving your submission.

Gary

Subj: **CNL Submittal**
Date: 1/3/2003 5:29:09 PM Central Standard Time
From: [EricNumis](#)
To: [GTrudgen](#)

Dear Gary: Greetings for 2003. I have virtually completed research and partly written an article on the Albany Church Penny and want to submit it to you soon for the CNL. I have proof of what the script capital D is and hope that will end the speculation as to why it was added. I also want to point out that it is the first coin or token in New York Money of account, the first private copper token issued in the independent United States and the first Church money. It will be a reasonably short submittal. Will you be good enough to tell me if it is of interest and what the timing might be. It is all about what happened in your beloved state. Eric

Subj: (no subject)
Date: 1/8/2003 3:40:06 PM Central Standard Time
From: EricNumis
To: NUMISLIT@MSN.COM

Dear Scott: Happy 2003. I need your expertise for an article I am writing on the Albany Church Penny of 1790. I would like to have the various auctions in which they appeared. There are two varieties, one without D and one with D. I need both. Do you or anyone have an index or some way of finding out where a particular type of coin can be found? You always seem to be the one people go to to find the literature sources. I can send you what I have found if that would help. Thanks for anything you can do.
Thrive. Eric

Subj: **Albany Chuich Penny**
Date: 1/10/2003 12:38:38 PM Central Standard Time
From: [EricNumis](#)
To: NUMISLIT@MSN.Com

Dear Scott: Supplementing my 1/8/03 request for your help I can give you the following listings I am aware of :

Woodward 1863 Lot 2079 and 2080

Chapman, Bushnell 1882 Lot 897 and 898

Woodward, Mickley 1867 Lot 2471

Chapman, Jen

ks 1921 Lot 5507 also illustrated

Chapman, Mills 1904

C-4 Nov. 16, 2002 Lot 624 is described as a fake

Parmelee 1890 Lots 475 and 476

Bowers and Merena 3/21/96 Lot 1135. Genuine piece ruined by 1/2 cent hammered into it.

I have two varieties in my collection and will check whether they came from auctions of Stacks or Bowers. They were obtained within the last 10 years I think.

I hope this will be helpful to you in helping me if you are kind enough to do so. I do not enough catalogs in my collection to do an adequate job and I need the description of each of the items .I have no way of telling which are repeaters. Any suggestions you have will be most welcome as I think I have solved the D problem. Eric

Subj: **Albany Chuch Penny**
Date: 1/13/2003 9:06:33 PM Central Standard Time
From: [EricNumis](#)
To: NUMISLIT@MSN.Com

This is my third letter to you. I obtained some information today to simplify my inquiry and hope you do not mind my doing so .

I asked ANS to read to me Walter Breen's pencil notes on one of his 3 x 5 cards (made about 1955- 1960) listing Albany Church money coinage in old auction catalogs. I am sure you know about that source. ANS gave me some I did not know about . If you can send me the text of these lots I would be grateful as I do not have those sales. They are Low May 1898 (Colonel Cutting) Lot 149; and Brevoort-Parmelee 1876 Lot 1947. You probably will find more after 1955 but probably Breen did not miss any before that.

I hope this helps and that you will be able to assist me

Eric

years' experience teaching in public school classrooms, as well as in leading seminars and workshops for parents and other adults. If desired, facilitators will conduct an open-ended question and answer session on the chosen topic under discussion following their formal presentation.

"e-quipper" - e-mail newsletter for teachers

FreeWay Foundation plans to publish a weekly 1-page e-mail newsletter ("e-quipper") during the school year (September through May). It will be targeted at assisting and equipping "Safe and Drug-free Schools" coordinators, teachers, counselors, principals, and superintendents in public schools. The "e-quipper" newsletter will become available free of charge beginning in September 2002.

"e-quipper" is designed to:

- Furnish up-to-date information about drugs and violence in public and private schools in the U. S.
- Up-date educators on current information about the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, and the prevention of violence among students, grades K-12
- Provide practical teaching suggestions for character building and lifeskill development leading to successful living by students, K-12
- Introduce FreeWay Foundation's curriculum, materials, and services

Pillsbury Institute Of Applied Christianity

The Pillsbury Institute of Applied Christianity, founded by the FreeWay Foundation (formerly Christian Civic Foundation) in 1991, operates under the authority of the Coordinating Council of Missouri's Department of Higher Education. It is a flexible, personalized alternative to traditional graduate education. The Institute is targeted at mid-career ministers who have a heart for helping hurting people. We equip them to teach and apply practical, spiritual principles and positive Biblical lifeskills.

The Pillsbury Institute allows mature, self-motivated professionals to earn an affordable, convenient, and self-paced associate, bachelor, master, or doctoral degree from a reputable institution. Areas of concentration include: Lifeskill Development, Spiritual Mentoring, and Biblical Counseling.

Prevention Specialists Available for Christian Groups

FreeWay Foundation has a limited number of dates available for trained and experienced Christian Prevention Specialists to teach drug or violence prevention in Sunday School classes, Vacation Bible Schools, or church camps, grades K-12. These teachers are available on a "first-come, first-served" basis to lead inter-active classroom sessions using a Scripture-based version of either the "FreeWay Project" (drug prevention) or the "Peacemaker" (violence prevention) curricula.

Scientific studies have proved that the "FreeWay Project" curriculum reduced alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use among public school students by 19.1 percent. A separate study showed that "Peacemaker" curriculum reduced violent behavior among "high risk" public school students by 13.5 percent.

For Vacation Bible Schools and church camps, a FreeWay Foundation Prevention Specialist may be scheduled for a minimum of three (3) classroom sessions up to a maximum of six (6) classroom sessions per day.

Subj: **Re: Albany Chuch Penny**
Date: 1/13/2003 9:49:35 PM Central Standard Time
From: numislit@msn.com
To: EricNumis@aol.com
Sent from the Internet (Details)

Eric,

I am sorry I have not gotten back to you sooner. I do not have the Low sale from May, 1898. I will send you the information I can find in a few days. I hope that is O.K. with you.

Happy and Healthy New Year to you and your family.

Scott

----- Original Message -----

From: EricNumis@aol.com

To: NUMISLIT@MSN.Com

Sent: Monday, January 13, 2003 10:06 PM

Subject: Albany Chuch Penny

This is my third letter to you. I obtained some information today to simplify my inquiry and hope you do not mind my doing so .

I asked ANS to read to me Walter Breen's pencil notes on one of his 3 x 5 cards (made about 1955- 1960) listing Albany Church money coinage in old auction catalogs. I am sure you know about that source. ANS gave me some I did not know about . If you can send me the text of these lots I would be grateful as I do not have those sales. They are Low May 1898 (Colonel Cutting) Lot 149; and Brevoort-Parmelee 1876 Lot 1947. You probably will find more after 1955 but probably Breen did not miss any before that.

I hope this helps and that you will be able to assist me

Eric

dealer and it arrived Friday. It contains a section of color photos, including a shot of the famous gold piece. Another item of numismatic interest is pictured:

"It was copper, about the size of a half dollar, and it was stuck to the back of the first officer's skull. On one side was a relief profile of George Washington, just like a modern quarter, and on the other side was a name: Ezra Chamberlin.

The medallion was the sort of thing a young soldier in the Civil War bought with his own money to help identify his body in case he were killed; it would be a half century before the advent of official dog tags. These medallions were made by private merchants and sometimes even sold on the sidelines of battlefields. It was stamped with enough information to cause the biggest uproar of The Hunley's excavation so far. Ezra Chamberlin had entered service early in the war — September 6, 1861 — as a private in Company K of the Seventh Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. The scientists were speechless. Could it be true? — a Connecticut Yankee on a Confederate sub?"

For a picture of the item and more information, see
http://www.hunley.org/main_index.asp?CONTENT=IDTAG
<http://www.thehunley.com/Crew/chamberlin.htm>
<http://www.qvcc.comnet.edu/brian/KHS/chamberlin/chamberlin.html>

DEALING WITH REPORTERS

Gar Travis writes: "Early this morning (December 31st) I was awakened by a phone call from the Charlotte Observer (Charlotte, North Carolina) seeking information about United States currency issues. Reporters just "kill" me with their questions. They have all the resources, but lack the knowledge to utilize their research capabilities. This fellow said he found my name on the Internet, associated with the ANA and wanted to know if the Federal Reserve ever issued a million dollar silver certificate and if so where to find information in its regard.

Of course I directed him to visit the web site of the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, where information could be ascertained about the largest denomination issued, \$100,000 featuring Woodrow Wilson (an inter-bank transfer currency of the late 1930's) <http://www.bep.treas.gov/document.cfm/18/118> and that perhaps contacting the Federal Reserve Bank in Charlotte would yield additional answers to his inquiry about United States currency issues and he said: "There's a Federal Reserve Bank in Charlotte? Really?" Yes, a branch office of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.
<http://www.rich.frb.org/generalinfo/visitors/charlotte.html>

Well....at least he knows the Internet exists."

KENNETH RENDELL

Regarding last week's item about document dealer Kenneth Rendell, Len Augsburg writes: "Remarkable. I was in Manhattan a couple weeks ago, walking down Madison in the upper 70s, and there was a manuscript and autograph

Church Penny (1790) (1st Presbyterian Church at Albany, N.Y.)

See 2079, 2080 of W.E.W. 4/69 sale. [bought by Bushnell] + Mickle 2971
897-8

Also Brevoort-Parmelee 1947 (1876) at 1 1/4

Also Parmelee (1890) 475-6

Col. Cutting 149 (Low, 5.98)

Stickney 248

Jenks 5507 "ex Mills coll."

Typewritten copy of
3x5
Green cards with
pencil entries at
ANS.



Phone: 212/234-3130
Fax: 212/234-3381
E-mail: Info@AmNumSoc.Org

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)
BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET
NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

January 13, 2003

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Enclosed, please find copies of the item(s) requested, which are sent to you with the compliments of the library staff.

Wishing you all the best, I remain

Sincerely Yours

Frank

Francis D. Campbell
Librarian
Campbell@amnumsoc.org

Eric,
Here's a copy of the
card from Breen's file
Frank

Subj: **Interesting item on eBay web site item#3305076819: Church Penny 1790 Albany vg some corrosion**
 Date: 1/14/2003 10:37:56 AM Central Standard Time
 From: johnk@bowersandmerena.com
 To: ericnumis@aol.com
 Sent from the Internet ([Details](#))

Here it is -- to see the picture go to:

<http://www.geocities.com/rosered12003/2.jpg>

JK

Title of item: Church Penny 1790 Albany vg some corrosion

Seller: time-to-listen

Starts: Jan-08-03 10:33:43 PST

Ends: Jan-15-03 10:33:43 PST

Price: Currently \$53.09

To bid on the item, go to: <http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=3305076819>

Item Description:

Hi, I am new to ebay and will be listing coins from my uncles estate. I am not a coin person but family members through his estate have elected me to sell through this network. My uncle lived in America but for 8 years during the 1960's he had lived in England, the London area where he worked and collected coins also. He was a collector for many years. I will be putting up on ebay, coins, books and some rare artworks with provenance. As for the coins, our attorney has instructed me to place a disclaimer on all coins sold from his estate. The disclaimer is "All coins shall be sold with no return or refunds and that furthermore, I cannot guarantee a coins authenticity or current values". I will describe each coin for what is written on the coin's holder. This is a church penny of Albany which has no date on it, but my uncle list as 1790. It is copper and was struck on one-side only by what appears like a counterstamp. The coin is prettier in person than the picture. There is ! some corrosion on it but does not look bad at all. I can't possibly see the commerce level of this coin on how it was spent. There is a little tag with the coin that says: B. Max Mehl, ever who he is, anyway, I like the gold coins better. Please send payment only in United States Postal Money Order or USA Currency. I cannot take checks or anyother payment form since this is records by the estate for future division.

Sincerely

-Jacqueline-

On Jan-08-03 at 15:17:51 PST, seller added the following information:

To View This Coin, please go to: <http://www.geocities.com/rosered12003/2.jpg>

Thank you

Visit eBay, The World's Online Marketplace TM at <http://www.ebay.com>

Bought
 \$35.99
 Picture unreadable
 says Andy

1/14/03

TOM

Please make exact copies of the following
lot entries in our auction catalogs, Do not photocopy
as the books may be damaged by stretching.

ALBANY CHURCH PENN

Woodward, Mickleley Sale 1867 Lot ~~2471~~ ^{no D} 2471 (could be 2971)
Chapman Bushnell Sale 1882 lots ^D 897 and 898
Chapman Stichney Sale lot 248 pen hole
~~Chapman Mills sale 1904 lot ? not in sale~~
Chapman Jenks sale 1921 Lot [#] 5507 illustrated holed
ex Mills

Thanks

Eric

NY

~~Chapman~~

Parmelee 1890 # 475 # 476

Stacks, Dechener # 1354

no D

Stacks 5/1/91

273

D rummed

Mickleley 2971

Low Cutting May 1898 #149

Chapman Jenks #5507

Woodward ~~#163~~ ^{no D} # 2079 ^D # 2080

Brevort-Parmelee 1876 #1947

Woodward Apr 28, 1863 Sale #2079
Apr 28 1863 Sel D #2080

lost by Bushnell
lost by Bushnell

Bushnell

P. 1

(8.00) 897 (1790) Penny. Planchet of copper stamped CHURCH Penny, the punch ornamented by a scalloped edge. Jan. 4. 1790, the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, 'Resolved that one thousand coppers be stamped "Church Penny," and placed with the treasurer to exchange with the members of the congregation, at the rate of twelve for one shilling, in order to add respect to the weekly collection." Very Fine. Very rare Cost Mr. Bushnell \$18 at sale April 28-30, 1863.

(5.00) 898 (1790.) Penny. Same, but has a letter D above the word Church. Very Fine. Extremely rare. Cost Mr. Bushnell \$25 at same sale.

Jenks

P 526

5507 Albany church penny 1790. CHURCH
penny in circular counterstamp with
(italics)

escolloped edges, on a plain planchet.

Very Fine. Pin hole at top. On

Jan. 4, 1790, the trustees of the First
Presbyterian Church of Albany

"Resolved that one thousand coppers

be stamped 'Church Penny' and

placed with the treasurer to exchange

with the members of the congregation,

at the rate of twelve for one shilling,

in order to add respect to the

weekly collection." Surely a necessity

coinage! and a curiosity of low finance,

for it appears the congregation were loath

to part with a shilling at a time for the uses of the
Church, and this token gave them the opportunity to
spin it out for contributions for three months!

From the Mills coll. Very rare and seldom offered

1111

Pin hole in Mills
✓ in Sydney
also

Stickney

P25

1907

ALBANY CHURCH PENNEY

(625) 248 (1790) Penny. CHURCH ^(italics)Penny in circular counterstamp with scalloped edges, on plain planchet. Uniface. Very fine. Pin hole near edge. Very rare.

Pin hole in
muller in
also

Jan. 4, 1790, the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, "Resolved that one thousand coppers be stamped 'Church Penny'; and placed with the treasurer to exchange with the members of the congregation, at the rate of twelve for one shilling, in order to add respect to the weekly collection" - a necessity coinage!

A curiosity in low finance, for it appears the congregation were loath to part with a shilling at one time and this gave them the opportunity to spin it out for three months' contribution.

Subj: **Church Penny**
Date: 1/18/2003 10:27:46 PM Central Standard Time
From: [AndyRama](#)
To: [EricNumis](#)

They have now taken the picture away, so I can't get it either.

It was a terrible picture. Real dark. I couldn't make out anything other than the round shape.

Cambodia, Danish E India Co. and British E. India Co. The last is actually a fairly common type. He also produced and actively marketed an Andaman Islands token. When visiting another dealer I saw a roll of Thailand 4 Att 1876 that had come from Frank, all brilliant UC and with edges so sharp you could have shaved with them. The dealer returned them, and I have never seen this piece on the market, but they must still be out there somewhere, and it's a very scarce type in UC.

He liked to copy things that were obscure, not necessarily of great value. None of the pieces in this scan are particularly deceptive to someone familiar with the real items, but I do recall the Thai pieces as being pretty good, except for the sharp edges.

[Scott's email address is SSemans@aol.com. -Editor]

Paul Schultz writes: "There was an article on Lapa's activities in The Numismatist several years ago. From the note I wrote in my copy of his Russian Wire Money book, it was November 1996, p1346-1348, "The Other Side of the Coin" column by Ed Rochette. The heading for the column was "Murder Most Unconventional."

There is also a postscript in a letter to the editor, February 1997, p127. I seem to remember that Lapa spent less time in jail than one might have expected (a few years?) and then died relatively soon after being released from prison."

[A search of the Numismatic Index of Periodicals (NIP) at the Harry Bass Foundation web site brought up the following listings for Lapa
(see http://www.harrybassfoundation.org/search_numlit.asp). One reference is to the Numismatic Scrapbook, and the others are to The Numismatist.

BOOK REVIEWS\ Vatican City 1929 (Frank A. Lapa)
 \ANA\Vol.82\1969 SEP\Pg.1241
BOOK REVIEWS\ Russian Wire Money (Frank A. Lapa)
 \ANA\Vol.80\1967 SEP\Pg.1143
BOOK REVIEWS\ Check List Of Siege And Necessity
 Issues, 16th-20th Century (Frank A. Lapa)
 \ANA\Vol.81\1968 MAY\Pg.607
BOOK REVIEWS\ Kandy Kings Of Ceylon (Frank A. Lapa)
 \ANA\Vol.82\1969 FEB\Pg.174
[SHIPWRECKS & TREASURE TROVE].\ The other side of
 the coin: the unlucky oysterman of Willapa Bay (Edward C.
 Rochette) \ANA\Vol.104\1991 OCT\Pg.1632-34\ill.
GENERAL\ Lapa, Frank \Scrapbook\Vol.35\1969 SEP\Pg.1348
-Editor]

Bob Leonard adds "I attributed some Roman coins for Frank Lapa when he had an office in downtown Chicago around 1964-5, and still have a number of foreign coins that I purchased from him at various times (including some Russian wire money which I believe to be genuine). Frank was an artist and had a drawing board and drafting instruments, etc. in his office. A number of his paintings are still around. He issued several price lists.



Phone: 212/234-3130
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E-mail: Info@AmNumSoc.Org

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)
BROADWAY AT 155TH STREET
NEW YORK · N.Y. 10032

January 23, 2003

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Enclosed, please find copies of the item(s) requested, which are sent to you with the compliments of the library staff.

Wishing you all the best, I remain

Best regards
Sincerely Yours

Frank
Francis D. Campbell
Librarian

Campbell@amnumsoc.org

PART I.
CATALOGUE
OF THE
EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
COPPER COINS ^{AND} TOKENS,
THE PROPERTY OF
COLONEL WALTER CUTTING,
OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF CANADA, WITH MANY OF ITS NOTED RARITIES, INCLUDING THE
PATTERN SET OF THE BOUT DE L'ISLE TOKENS,
UNITED STATES, COLONIALS, HARD TIMES TOKENS, WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE VERY RARE
SOMMER ISLANDS SIXPENCE AND SHILLING,
MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN,
ENGLISH TOKENS AS DESCRIBED BY CONDER,
WITH A MAGNIFICENT ARRAY OF
SIEGE AND NECESSITY PIECES, CHIEFLY IN SILVER.

Which will be Sold by Public Auction at
The Rooms of the COLLECTORS' CLUB, 351 Fourth Ave., New York,
HENRY C. MERRY, Auctioneer,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 23 and 24, 1898,
AT TWO O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

The Coins will be on Exhibition from 9.30 A. M., to 1 P. M.

CATALOGUED BY
LYMAN H. LOW,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, FOURTH AVENUE AND 22d STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

- 5 1/2 142 Unassorted, 1785, '86, '88. Poor to v. good; 1 holed. 21
- " 143 Others, unassorted, 1787. Poor to very good; most of last; some approaching fine. 22
- 6 1/2 144 Others quite as last lot. 22
- 7 1/5 145 **New York.** 1787 EXCELSIOR. State arms. R E. PLURIBUS UNUM. Spread eagle. Very fair, nearly good. Very rare. 1
- 1/30 146 1787 Nova Eborac. Liberty setd L, v. good; setd r., v. fair. 2
- 14 147 1787 Mott's card, thick and thin planchet. 1794 Talbot, Alum & Lee, 3 die var. Good and v. good. 5
- 5 1/5 148 THE ' THEATRE ' AT ' NEW ' YORK ' — AMERICA Front view of Park Theatre, by *Jacobs*. R MAY COMMERCE FLOURISH Two ships L; emblems of Commerce and cornucopia on shore; edge, "I promise to pay on demand the bearer One Penny." Unc., partly bright. Very rare. 1
- 2.50 149 Albany. CHURCH | Penny in depression, 17 mlm., on otherwise blank planchet. Halfp. size; holed near edge. Good, rare. 1
- 40 150 Brooklyn. Communion Tokens. Church of the Covenanters, 1857, and Third Reformed Presb'n Cong'n, New York. V. fine; oval. Lead. 2
- 7/5 151 Castorland. 1796 Franco-Americana Colonia. Female hd L. Nearly perfect. 1
- 7/5 152 **New Jersey.** (1681) Mark Newbie Farthing and Halfp. St. Patrick stdg. R Royal harpist. V. fair; scarce. 2
- 1/3 153 1786 Cents. Bust of a horse r. over plow. R Shield. Maris, 12 G, 26 S, R¹, 25 S; 1787, 29 L; 1788, 78 dd, R². In coin holders. First poor, remainder good. 5
- 1/8 154 Others, of rarity 3, 1787, CC, 45 d; of rarity 4, 1786, 16 J, 43 Y, 55 l, 68 w, 74 bb. Fair to good. 7
- 9/5 155 Others, of rarity 5, 1786, 18 J, v. good; 24 q, good. 2
- 9 156 Others, common and rare, 1786, 14 J, 15 J, 15 L, 15 T, 16 L, 17 b, 17 K, 18 M, 21 N, 21 P, 23 P, 23 R, 24 P; 1787, 6 D, 28 L, 32 T, 34 J, 37 J. Fair to very good; 1 holed. 18
- 8 157 Others, graded as last, 1787, 38 c, 38 Y, 38 z, 39 a, 43 d, 44 d, 46 e, 48 g, 52 i, 53 j, 54 k, 56 n, 60 p, 62 q, 63 q, 63 s, 64 t (2 sizes), 65 u, 67 v. Fair to very good. 20

The following series, known as "Birmingham Bad Halfpence" by our English friends, and "Bungtowns" to us, were made in imitation of the Halfpence of Geo. II and III. The American Colonies, and later these United States, proved a profitable

CATALOGUE

OF A

Valuable Collection of Coins and Medals,

MADE BY AN AMATEUR,

AND NOW THE PROPERTY OF

LORING G. PARMELEE, Esq., OF BOSTON, MASS.

With an Important Addenda,

BELONGING TO

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Esq.,

(LATE U. S. CONSUL GEN. FOR SYRIA.)

THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

AT

Clinton Hall, New York,

BY

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS,

ON THE

AFTERNOONS OF JUNE 12th,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

Commencing Monday at Half-past Two o'clock, and continuing each
Day at the same hour until the end of the Week.

CATALOGUE BY WILLIAM H. STROBRIDGE.

1876.

1.62	1910	Duplicate of the variety first described (1907). Very fine, rare.	
6.00	1911	1796. Brilliant impression, from Dr. Edwards' dies. Very rare.	
4.00	1912	1797. Extremely fine, barely circulated. Rare.	
1.00	1913	1800. Uncirculated; red. Very rare.	
7.13	1914	1802. From die of 1800; very fine, in fine condition. Very rare.	
1.00	1915	1803. Very fine.	
10	1916	1804. Uncirculated. Rare in this condition.	
1.00	1917	1805. Red and uncirculated.	
35	1918	1806. In the same beautiful condition.	
40	1919	1807 and '8. Very fine.	2 pieces
25	1920	1809. Uncirculated.	
60	1921	1809 and '10. Fine.	2 pieces
1.50	1922	1811. Very fine, rare.	
1.13	1923	Same restruck; brilliant. Rare.	
15	1924	1825 and 1826. Very fine.	2 pieces
40	1925	1828. A beautiful uncirculated piece; red, with proof polish. Very rare.	
10	1926	Same; strictly uncirculated, red.	
90	1927	1829. Uncirculated; red, proof polish. Rare.	
25	1928	Same; light olive.	
10	1929	1832 and 1833. Very fine.	2 pieces
2.00	1930	1833. Brilliant proof; very rare.	
5	1931	1833 and 1834. Very fine.	2 pieces
5.00	1932	1834. Brilliant proof, rare.	
15	1933	1835. Uncirculated.	
40	1934	1837. "Half cent worth pure copper," uncirculated.	
5.75	1935	1841. Old tarnished proof. Very rare.	
7.50	1936	1847. Brilliant Proof. Very rare.	
6.00	1937	1848. Same. Rare.	
10.00	1938	1849. Small date, same. Rare.	
17.5	1939	Same; small date, with 1850, both uncirculated.	
25	1940	1851. Proof, red.	2 pieces
0.25	1941	1852. Brilliant proof. Very rare.	
13	1942	1853 and 1854. Both uncirculated.	2 pieces
17	1943	1855, '6, and '7. Uncirculated, brilliant.	3 pieces
1.00	1944	1857. Brilliant proof. Rare.	

Trial-Pieces, Patterns, Etc.

4.50	1945	1776. CONTINENTAL CURRENCY (sic); fine proofs from dies intended for coining dollars (?) Tin, scarce.	
9.00	1946	1790. Standish Barry threepence, or "Baltimore Town" piece; pierced and plugged, otherwise good. Very rare.	
1.25	1947	1790. CHURCH Penny; a rare token used at Albany at this date. See Mickley Catalogue, 2471. Valuable.	

Subj: **Albany Church Penny**
Date: 1/31/2003 9:11:20 AM Central Standard Time
From: [GTrudgen](#)
To: [EricNumis](#)

Hello Eric,

I'm compiling information on what articles and papers are being prepared for future publication in CNL. You wrote that you are working on an article concerning the Albany Church Penny and asked if CNL would be interested in publishing this article. I wrote back saying we would be honored to publish it. I'm now wondering when it will be available for publish. I'm not trying to pressure you but rather I'm just gathering information in an attempt to plan future issues. Thanks! I hope all is well with you.

Gary

Subj: **Re: Albany Church Penny**
Date: 2/1/2003 6:14:20 AM Central Standard Time
From: [GTrudgen](#)
To: [EricNumis](#)

In a message dated 01/31/2003 9:06:05 PM Eastern Standard Time, EricNumis writes:

<< I think I can finish my article on the Albany Church penny in about a month, if the couple of people who promised me information get it to me. I need some further pictures of my own pieces and do not know how to take decent ones. I understand you are an expert on images. Should I get a camera for my computer and if so what kind? What kind of lighting should I use? I know very little about digital imaging. >>

Hello Eric,

Sounds like your article should be ready for the August issue.

Yes, I have a good deal of experience with digital imaging. I believe you have three options for obtaining photos of your specimens. They are:

- (1.) Do the images yourself. Getting set up to do this, however, will be challenging.**
- (2.) Hire a local photographer to do the images.**
- (3.) Send the coins to me and I will do the images.**

If you desire to do the images yourself, you have two options. Use a modern scanner or digital camera. The camera will give better results while the scanner will give acceptable results. The scanner will be easier to set up and use. A good scanner today will cost between \$150 and \$200.

I use a Nikon Coolpix 950 camera. I chose this camera because of its excellent macro capability, quality lens system and 3X optical zoom. I purchased this camera over two years ago and the technology is changing so fast that I can't recommend a camera today. It would take some research to learn what camera today is the best choice for coin photography.

I have experimented with various lighting schemes and found the single point light source to give the best results. This would be a single lamp, such as a goose neck lamp. I use a 25W tungsten bulb and a Kodak neutral density 90% white board for the background. By knowing the exact color of the background I can obtain the proper color correction using my imaging software. The imaging software is also very important. I use PhotoShop which I believe to be the best.

The camera and software isn't cheap -- expect to pay \$1000 or more for both. You will also need a good sturdy tripod for mounting the camera (about \$50).

I hope this helps.

Gary

2/24/03

Re: Albany Church
Penny

Rick:

Were the First Presbyterian Church
and the Reformed Dutch Church in 1790
competitors or associated or similar in
doctrine?

Would there be any reason why the
Albany Dutch Reformed Church was a branch
of the Presbyterian religion in 1733 or otherwise?

How, if at all, were they connected
on what basis? Was there a split off
or separation at any date?
Eric

Email: ERICNUM15@AOL.COM

FAX 314 727 0820

TEL 314 727 0850

P.S. Please give me your detail from the internet
of the marriage record of 1733. I cannot
use this type of internet as yet.

Mr. Clem Schettino
P.O. Box 1093
Saugus, MA 01906-0393

February 19, 2003

Dear Clem:

In looking through my files for something else I came across the enclosed pair of photos from long ago. I have no idea where I got them. They are apparently a collection of counterfeit half pence which are brokage or double struck. The same coin is shown turned over in the same position on each plate.

I hope you enjoy this.

I have not forgotten your hope that I picture my collection of counterfeit half pence.

My best to you,

Eric P. Newman

Tuesday, November 11, 2003 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Albany Church Penny Article**
 Date: 11/11/2003 10:21:27 AM Central Standard Time
 From: [GTrudgen](#)
 To: [EricNumis](#)

Good Morning Eric,

I hope this note finds you well.

I've been wondering what is the status of your Albany Church Penny article? I look forward to publishing it in CNL. I'm sure it will shed more light on our knowledge of this token.

CNL-124 or the December 2003 issue of CNL is currently at our mailing service and should be in the mail tomorrow. This issue contains an in-depth paper by Phil Mossman titled "**Money of the 14th Colony: Nova Scotia (1711- 1783).**"

Gary

Dear Gary: Due to the urgency of other numismatic research and projects my file on the Albany Church penny has been at rest. The data and thoughts are completed and all I have to do now is the writing and obtaining better images. Mossman's new monograph is wonderful and I was privileged to read it in its earlier stage.
 Thanks for bugging me. It helps. Eric

Subj: **Re: Albany Church Penny Article**
 Date: 11/11/2003 2:59:25 PM Central Standard Time
 From: [EricNumis](#)
 To: [GTrudgen](#)

Tuesday, November 11, 2003 America Online: EricNumis



Custom Home Elevators of st. louis, inc.

Tuesday, November 11, 2003 America Online: EricNummis

8582 ST. CHARLES ROCK ROAD, P. O. BOX 2426 ST. LOUIS, MO 63114-0426
(314) 423-1620 - Toll Free 1-(800)-783-1620
Fax # (314) 423-7673

January 8, 1991

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
Clayton, MO 63105

Re: Elevator Service Agreement

Dear Mr. Newman:

We are enclosing two copies of our Service Agreement for your new elevator. You have (90) days free service included after the installation and (1) one year warranty on parts. We have set the service agreement up for two exminations per year. Please sign one copy and return for our files.

Ute

On two occasions we have experienced trouble with the top of the basement door warping away from the top of the strike jamb. When this happens the interlock keeper mounted on the top of the door fails to go far enough into the interlock to make up the contact so the elevator will not run. The first time we shimmed the keeper out 1/16" and the second time we shimmed it out 1/8". If the door continues to warp away at the top, we suggest you call Markway Co. as he is acting as courier for the Seasons' needs for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Perhaps you will have time to see him.

Please call us if you experience any problems with the elevator.

One thing that I wanted you to consider is whether you wish to have the summer seminar named after you or anyone else. As you created this amazing endowment - which is doing very well, this would be very appropriate. Presently only the fund from which the money is paid carries your initials. Perhaps you could let me know what you think.

CUSTOM HOME ELEVATORS OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

Very many thanks for your kind letter, which I will send to all trustees (as the Councilors are now called). We are making very good progress with the renovation of the building. On December 2, the Library dedication for Harry Bass will happen, and if all goes well, the move will happen at the end of January.

President

I wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed your article in the most recent numismatist about the counterfeit detector. I was not familiar with this kind of instrument and its operations, but your article made it very clear - although I had to read several times to fully understand the mechanics. I was reading this when I was preparing to appear on a radio show on public radio here in New York which was dedicated to currency forgeries and the new \$20 bill.

Dear Eric,

Subject: counterfeit detector
Date: 1/11/2003 1:42:09 PM Central Standard Time
From: Wartenberg@amnumsoc.org
To: ericnummis@aol.com

Subj: **Re: Albany Church Penny**
Date: 3/28/2003 6:32:28 AM Central Standard Time
From: [GTrudgen](#)
To: [EricNumis](#)

In a message dated 3/27/2003 6:03:53 PM Eastern Standard Time, EricNumis writes:

I previously informed you that I thought I would have an article on the above subject sometime in March 2003. Unfortunately some information promised me has not come in as yet and further images need to be taken. My research is completed except for a few minor items. It will have in it a super pun in it.

Hello Eric,

Thanks for keeping me informed concerning the status of your Albany Church Penny paper. I look forward to reading your research and preparing it for publication. I also can't wait to see what the pun is.

Neil Fulghum will be very pleased to hear from you concerning his Carolinas paper. His research is ongoing and perhaps we will hear from him again on this subject sometime in the future.

Gary

Subj: **Re: CNL**
Date: 04/08/2004 1:43:00 PM Central Daylight Time
From: [GTrudgen](#)
To: [EricNumis](#)

In a message dated 4/8/2004 2:21:46 PM Eastern Standard Time, EricNumis writes:

A review of the CNL article entitled ST.PATRICK COINAGE by Brian Danforth was published in the British Numismatic Journal in 2003 (Vol. 72) . The 4 page review was written by Harrington E. Manville.

Hello Eric,

I appreciate you taking the time to provide me with this information. I would very much like a copy of the review with the possibility of publishing it an the upcoming issue of CNL. Please forward a copy to me at: 1729 Terrace Drive, Vestal, NY 13850. Thanks very much!

Gary

PS: Have you done anymore work on the Albany church penny paper you were preparing? I would love to publish it in CNL.

John Burroughs School
Investment Committee Meeting
February 26,2004

Members present: Laura Fraley, Mike Murphy, Eric Newman, David Sauerhoff, Mark Vittert and John Weil.

Attending: Keith Shahan.

The Committee reviewed the asset allocation of the Endowment as of the end of January 2004. No changes were recommended in the general structure of the portfolio. The investment performance for the first calendar month was also reviewed.

The Committee then discussed the outlook for fixed income returns in the months and years ahead. With interest rates at 40 year lows, it was felt that positive total returns from the longer end of the maturity scale would be difficult to achieve. With the likelihood of higher interest rates in the months to come, the Committee recommended reducing the Endowment's exposure to more volatile, longer fixed income maturities. Specifically, the Committee recommended eliminating the Endowment's investment in Vanguard's Total Bond Market Index Fund. The proceeds will be reinvested in the Vanguard Short-Term Bond Index Fund with an average maturity not to exceed 5 years. This compares with the 10 year maximum average maturity of the Total Bond Market Index Fund.

This discussion was followed by a review of some of the special purpose assets held at Commerce Bank. A further study is to be made and the Committee will be updated as appropriate.

A brief discussion of venture capital market opportunities followed. The Committee felt that this continues to be a suitable area for the investment of a portion of the assets in the Endowment.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Subj: **Emailing: Material History of American Religion Project—Communion tokens**
Date: 1/24/2007 1:41:26 PM Central Standard Time
From: stuartlevine@comcast.net
To: ericnumis@aol.com

Material History of American Religion Project

Communion tokens

As we note in our discussion of the [individual communion cup](#), religious people often describe their practice as obvious and inevitable—as if it never had a beginning, but had always been done that way. This discussion of communion tokens takes a slightly different approach. (To see communion tokens, visit the [accompanying object](#).)

Tokens were commonly used in Presbyterian churches in Scotland and America, from the Reformation through the early nineteenth century. In the weeks before the celebration of communion, the church's elders would visit each member and examine his or her knowledge of the faith and purity of life. Those who met with the elders' approval were given a small lead token which permitted them to receive communion. The goal was a careful protection of the Table from profanation by immoral or unfaithful people. It was part of a larger system of church discipline.

Through the acculturation of the church and the rise of liberal theology during the nineteenth century, communion tokens fell out of favor. Theologically, clergy and elders came to see communion as a means of grace rather than a reward for good behavior. Socially, members came to see church discipline as unfashionable and "judgmental."

Mary McWhorter Tenney, the assistant curator of the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, objected to this decline in discipline. (Her photo suggests she was a very disciplined soul.) In her 1936 volume, Communion Tokens: Their Origin, History, and Use, With a Treatise on the Relation of the Sacrament to the Vitality and Revivals of the Church, Tenney reacquaints Presbyterians with the tradition of the token, and argues that it offers a key to the revival of the church, through discipline and knowledge of the faith. Her language here reflects her contempt for modern dismissals of discipline, and for the immorality of her age. As the introduction notes, "people took their religion seriously in those days."

In the first chapter, presented here, Tenney traces the origins of tokens to pre-Christian religions. Surprisingly for a dedicated Presbyterian, she sees precedent for her beloved tokens in pre-reformation Catholicism. Rather than accepting a practice as timeless and thus inevitable, Tenney shows that the use of tokens had a long history, and thus deserved even more to be restored.

Tokens, "the leaden foot-prints of Church history," lead certainly back to the time of the Reformation, and those who have carefully studied the subject are agreed that there is good reason to believe that the metallic trail leads on back to the earliest days of Christianity, when it

is made brighter by the sardonic glare of the flames of pitiless persecution.

There are thousands of Presbyterians, and other denominations as well, who have not so much as heard of the Communion Token, and would not have the remotest idea of what is meant by the term, or how, or where such a thing could have been used. Many who have heard of them have but a vague idea of their significance. Some regard the story of the part played by the little metal pieces in the religious life of the people as merely a tradition of the olden times, rather than as an historical fact; while others look upon it as a joke, saying "there was a mighty lot of judging going on in those old days," and dismiss the subject with a laugh.

In the days when Church discipline meant something, it was not a joke to him who was, because of "scandal," denied the token which entitled him to take a seat at the communion table; it was not a joke to him who was "ignorant" and did not care to learn, to know that he must commit to memory the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments, before he could claim as his own the token, without which he would not only be excluded from the Sacrament, but from certain other Church privileges.

Communion Tokens were usually made of lead, or other base metal, in various shapes and sizes, marked with the name of the congregation to which they belonged, the date of the church organization, the initials of the pastor, or some appropriate text of Scripture. On some of the specimens a large letter, or a large numeral standing by itself, indicated the part of the house, (as "E" for East) or the number of the table at which the communicant should present himself. There were other tokens which had neither name or date to identify them with a home; they were simply marked with a large "T" (token), or a text to mark their sacred office, or indeed just a plain piece of metal like a slug, and could be used anywhere. These were known as Stock or General Tokens.

The word "token" has been identified as "a mark or sign, symbol of good faith or authenticity." The rainbow in the cloud is the "token of the covenant between" God and Noah, and between God "and all flesh that is upon the earth" that there would not be another world-wide flood. (1) And we find tokens of various sorts often referred to in God's dealings with the Israelites, and on through the Bible to their last mention by Saint Paul, who writes to the Thessalonians that "mine own hand, which is the token in every epistle." (2)

It is interesting to note that wherever the word is used in the Bible it is invariably a "token for good," except where Judas "that betrayed Him had given them a token," (3) and that token was a kiss.

In all ages and among all nations there seems to have been a constant endeavor to devise a suitable token which would identify the possessor as the votary of some particular religion, and reveal him openly or secretly to his fellow believers. Among such tokens may be mentioned the Gnostic gems. The Abraxas or Abrasax stones of the first and second centuries are an evidence of this practice. These stones were of various forms, but all had the word *Abraxas* engraved on them in connection with certain mystical symbols.

The Abraxas stones were first used in Egypt, and from there spread to Syria, and in the fifth century were carried to Spain. These emblems were first given to neophytes as a convenient symbol by which they could be recognized at once and admitted to the secret gatherings where their instruction was completed; they were counted as all powerful for a great many purposes, when the possessors had attained to a full understanding of the things signified.

These tokens were not always made of stone, sometimes they were of metal much like the Roman *tesserae*.

Roman *tesserae* were used to identify those who had been initiated into the Eleusian and other sacred mysteries. They were given to winners in the public games, as vouchers that they were for life wards of the State, and they were also used in the army. Every evening before the watches were set for the night, the watchword or private signal by which they might distinguish friends from foes, were distributed to the army by means of square tablets of wood in the form of a die, called *Tessera* on them were inscribed whatever word or words the General chose. A frequent watchword of Brutus was "LIBERTAS." (4) When the Roman Ambassadors went to Carthage on a mission involving peace or war, they offered the Carthaginians two tokens, one marked with an olive branch, the universal emblem of peace, the other marked with a spear, and requested them to take their choice.

The common usage of *tesserae* by the Romans and Greeks paved the way for the introduction of tokens into the early Christian Church. It is easy to understand how they would quickly adopt this well known custom as a safeguard against traitors and informers in times of persecution. And by the same emblems Christians could quickly recognize each other.

There is evidence that tokens were given to the converts who were added to the Church in Apostolic times. Does not the promise "To him that overcometh," (in the church in Pergamos, a city where vice, sensuality, and godlessness reigned supreme) "will I give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it," (5) plainly refer to the tessera or token that admitted the professor to the Agapae and Communion feasts of the early Christians? Is it not an allusion to a custom known and used by all to whom the Apostle was writing?

The Lord's injunction, "Give not that which is holy unto dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine," (6) was literally obeyed by the primitive Christians in their dealings with the heathen. In those days "believers are called the faithful, the illuminated, the perfect," says an early Church historian. (7) Paul wrote: "We speak wisdom among them that are perfect" (8) and a system of secret teaching, Arcani Disciplina, became the recognized practice of the Church from about the middle of the second century. This regulated the dealings of the fully initiated believers with all those on the outside. The simplest doctrines were not even mentioned to the heathen neighbors, who were always ready for a dispute. However, any one who gave evidence of being sincere became a catechumen, and had the new faith explained to him.

The institution for the training of catechumens was the most important of all the institutions of the ancient Church, because it determined the conditions of Church membership.

Its proselytes came from every quarter of the pagan world; from the ranks of the army in which military service was permeated with idolatrous practices; from the deep degradation of the life of slavery, and sometimes from the palaces of a corrupt aristocracy. These were the rough, unhewn, discolored stones, which were to be cut, polished, and engraved with the impress of the Church before they could be built into the living temple which she was rearing for God. This imagery, taken from the Third Vision of The Shepherd of Hermas, (9) is an accurate representation of the discipline of the catechumens. The Apostolic Constitutions (10) and the writings of the Fathers of that period give us a complete picture of this institution, which exercised the untiring zeal of the Church.

The Apostles' Creed was probably framed for the use of catechumens. The whole theology of the Grecian world was affected by the famous Normal School of Catechists at Alexandria. Origen, when eighteen years of age, was a catechumen at this school, and Clement of Alexandria was one of the Catechists. (11) From various sources we learn that the body of catechetical instruction in that day comprised the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer.

Roman Catholic writers make it clear that tokens were used by their Church along through the years between the Apostolic times and the Protestant Reformation. *Tesseræ* were used as credentials when persons were sent to confessors in prison to minister to them. They were used for giving admission to shows, or entitling to share in the distribution of grain, and some of these bear Christian symbols. They may also have been used to identify the faithful when they desired admission to religious gatherings.

The Tokens issued to the clergy in collegiate churches as a record of their presence at mass, at the canonical hours, and at other offices in order that they might claim the statutory payment for their services, were most commonly known as *Mereaux*. The first documentary reference to these seems to date from 1375, (12) when Charles V granted to the canons of the collegiate church of Langeac, to have struck at the Royal Mint, "Merelli" for distribution to clerks and canons present at offices. They were to be of copper, tin, or lead, and to be carefully distinguished by their types, from the coin of the realm. The Church *Mereaux* in the base metals were cast in moulds, but a large proportion of them were struck from engraved dies. Non-metallic substances, such as leather, or paper could be used.

1. Gen. 9:8-17.
2. 2 Thess. 3:17.
3. Mark 14:44
4. Adams: Roman Antiquities, p. 405.
5. Rev. 2:17.
6. Matt. 7:6.
7. DePressense: Early Christian Church, D. 55.
8. 1 Cor. 2:6.
9. Apocryphal New Testament, p. 207.
10. Apostolic Constitutions, vol. 17, Ante-Nicene Christian Library.
11. Neander: History of the Christian Religion and Church vol. 1.
12. Hill: Ency. Rel. & Eth. vol. 12, p. 367.

Mary McWhorter Tenney, Communion Tokens: Their History and Use, With a Treatise on the Relation of the Sacrament to the Vitality and Revivals of the Church (Grand Rapids, Michigan:

Zondervan Publishing House, 1936), 11-16.

Return to the [documents page](#)

Return to the [project home page](#)

Monday, January 15, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: RE: The E-Sylum v10#2, January 14, 2007
 Date: 1/15/2007 3:11:25 PM Central Standard Time
 From: whomren@telerama.com
 To: EricNumis@aol.com

Eric:

Always nice to hear from you. I'm glad you enjoyed the Albany Church Penny piece – I had fun writing that one, and stayed up til 1am Saturday doing it. I'll put your request in the draft for the next issue.

-Wayne.

From: EricNumis@aol.com [mailto:EricNumis@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, January 15, 2007 3:45 PM
To: whomren@coinlibrary.com
Subject: Re: The E-Sylum v10#2, January 14, 2007

Dear Wayne:

In the Jan. 14, 2007 E-Sylum you have an interesting insert about the Albany Church Penny. I have been researching this important subject for 5 years but never have completed writing my article because I need a little more information. Perhaps your readers can help. Some of the Albany Church tokens have had D added to the die. I would like to know if there is any printed newspaper, book, pamphlet, calculation table, price list, label or other printed item prepared before 1800 which used a capital "D" rather than a small "d" as an abbreviation for "pence". I am aware of instances where Pennyweight was represented by D. Your readers have enough retrievable knowledge to answer my inquiry. I would appreciate their input. What a wonderful way to do research.
 Eric

Eric

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Dear Wayne:

Subj: Re: The E-Sylum v10#2, January 14, 2007
 Date: 1/15/2007 2:45:06 PM Central Standard Time
 From: EricNumis
 To: whomren@coinlibrary.com

Tuesday, January 16, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Communion Tokens**
 Date: 1/26/2007 2:53:50 PM Central Standard Time
 From: kbressett@pcisys.net
 To: EricNumis@aol.com

Eric:

After our conversation I contacted a friend who is an expert on communion tokens. His reply is below. I also thought about something else that you might have overlooked: The Massachusetts three-headed pattern piece of 1776 has the inscription "1/2 D."

I hope some of this is helpful. ---Ken

> Hi Dave,
 >
 > A friend has asked a question about Communion
 > Tokens, so I come to the expert
 > for your advice.
 >
 > Do any of the tokens, particularly early pieces,
 > have a monetary
 > denomination on them? Were any of them ever used as
 > a substitute for money
 > or as collection offerings?
 >
 > Can you give me the title of a good book on the
 > subject...one that is
 > current and available?
 >
 > Thanks Dave. All is well here, except that it has
 > been a very cold and
 > snowy winter. I hope you are enjoying the sunny
 > weather out west. ---Ken
 >
 > Kenneth Bressett
 > P.O. Box 60145
 > Colorado Springs, CO 80960
 > kbressett@pcisys.net
 >

> Hi: Ken,
 Good to hear from you. Hope you and Bert are keeping warm this winter. Sounds as if you have had some really cold weather.
 To answer the first question. No. There is no record of
 Communion Tokens ever having any monetary value. They were designed to verify a person was in good religious standing and could receive communion. The

idea was brought back from Europe by John Knox.
The only recent book, last 20 years, was the one in
1999 by Les Burzinski but it only has about a page
and a half on the history.

I would be happy to answer any questions your friend
might have about this subject. I also have a copy of

a

book by Alexander J.S. Brook published in 1908 that
has one of the most complete explanation of
Communion

Tokens. I would be happy to copy this and send it to
you

or your friend. It is just 30 pages.

Hope this will help and not confuse.

Thanks for remembering me,

David

Kenneth Bressett

P.O. Box 60145

Colorado Springs, CO 80960

kbressett@pcisys.net

Friday, January 26, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: Re: Communion Tokens
 Date: 1/26/2007 4:46:03 PM Central Standard Time
 From: EricNumis
 To: kbressett@pcisys.net

Dear Ken:

Please thank your friend David for his helpfulness. It was great for you to ask him. I am borrowing from the ANA library the book on Communion Tokens which I am told has many pictures and expect to confirm that none have a denomination on them. I also expect that none are made of copper. Would your friend like his name acknowledged whenever I write this up?

I thank you very much for mentioning the 1776 Janus copper piece. It has a Roman capital D while the Albany Church Penny has a script capital D. The representation of pence on the Janus piece is on a basis of Massachusetts Money of Account at 6s per Spanish dollar whereas the Church Penny would have a basis of 8s per Spanish dollar. The symbols naturally are the same, regardless of value. Your observation is most appreciated. Now you will have to be acknowledged as usual.

I am looking forward to replies to my question in E- Sylum last week about any typeset uses of a capital D for pence before 1800.

I hope the elimination of the religious connection of the token will not upset Walter's assertions in his Encyclopedia as no communion would have forgiven him anyhow.

Eric

Kenneth Bressett
 P.O. Box 60145
 Colorado Springs, CO 80960
 kbressett@pcisys.net

David
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 Hope this will help and not confuse.
 or your friend. It is just 30 pages.
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- > Hi Dave,
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- > Tokens, so I come to the expert
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- > have a monetary
- > denomination on them? Were any of them ever used as
- > a substitute for money
- > or as collection offerings?
- >
- > Can you give me the title of a good book on the
- > subject...one that is
- > current and available?
- >
- > Thanks Dave. All is well here, except that it has
- > been a very cold and
- > snowy winter. I hope you are enjoying the sunny
- > weather out west. ---Ken

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 I am looking forward to replies to my question in E-Sylum last week about any types of a capital D for pence before 1800.
 I hope the elimination of the religious connection of the token will not upset Walter's assertion.
 Eric

Subj: **Communion Tokens**
 Date: 1/26/2007 4:46:03 PM Central Standard Time
 From: EricNumis
 To: kbressett@pcisys.net

Friday, January 26, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Re: A Question**
 Date: 1/29/2007 10:11:00 AM Central Standard Time
 From: kbressett@pcisys.net
 To: fogelkxx161@sbcglobal.net
 CC: EricNumis@aol.com

Dave: Can you give us a little more information about the church tokens. Do any date back to the eighteenth century? Do any have a denomination marked in pence? And more importantly, is the denomination ever indicated as "1D", rather than the usual "1d"?

Aint numismatics grand! ---Ken

At 09:47 PM 1/28/2007 -0800, you wrote:

> Hi Ken:
 > You both are right. There are many types of church
 > tokens. I have bought a few online just to see if
 > they
 > might be Communion Tokens.
 > My Best, David
 >
 >
 >
 >
 >--- Ken Bressett <kbressett@pcisys.net> wrote:
 >
 > > Thanks a million Dave. I knew that you would have
 > > all the right answers. It
 > > is Eric Newman who asked the question. He is doing
 > > some research on the
 > > so-called Albany Church penny (listed in the Red
 > > Book). Some people have
 > > called it a Communion token, but neither Eric nor I
 > > believed that it was.
 > > I sent your reply on to Eric. If he wants a copy of
 > > the article, I will let
 > > you know. You have been most helpful.
 > > ---Ken
 > >
 > >
 > > At 12:34 PM 1/26/2007 -0800, you wrote:
 > > >--- Ken Bressett <kbressett@pcisys.net> wrote:
 > > >
 > > > > Hi Dave,
 > > > >
 > > > > A friend has asked a question about Communion
 > > > > Tokens, so come to the expert
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> > > > snowy winter. I hope you are enjoying the sunny
> > > > weather out west. ---Ken
> > > >
> > > > Kenneth Bressett
> > > > P.O. Box 60145
> > > > Colorado Springs, CO 80960
> > > > kbressett@pcisys.net
> > > >
> > > > Hi: Ken,
> > >
> > > Good to hear from you. Hope you and Bert are
> > keeping
> > > warm this winter. Sounds as if you have had some
> > > really
> > > cold weather.
> > > To answer the first question. No. There is no
> > record
> > > of
> > > Communion Tokens ever having any monetary value.
> > > They were designed to verify a person was in
> > good
> > > religious standing and could receive communion.
> > The
> > > idea was brought back from Europe by John Knox.
> > > The only recent book, last 20 years, was the one
> > in
> > > 1999 by Les Burzinski but it only has about a
> > page
> > > and a half on the history.
> > > I would be happy to answer any questions your
> > friend
> > >
> > > might have about this subject. I also have a
> > copy of
> > > a
> > > book by Alexander J.S. Brook published in 1908
> > that
> > > has one of the most complete explanation of

> > > Communion
> > > Tokens. I would be happy to copy this and send
> > it to
> > > you
> > > or your friend. It is just 30 pages.
> > > Hope this will help and not confuse.
> > >
> > > Thanks for remembering me,
> > > David
> > >
> > > >
> >
> > Kenneth Bressett
> > P.O. Box 60145
> > Colorado Springs, CO 80960
> > kbressett@pcisys.net
> >
> >
> >

Kenneth Bressett
P.O. Box 60145
Colorado Springs, CO 80960
kbressett@pcisys.net

Subj: **Re: Communion Tokens**
Date: 1/27/2007 11:01:13 AM Central Standard Time
From: kbressett@pcisys.net
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Eric: I am happy to have been of some help to you. David would not want any recognition. He is a very quite "closet" collector. There should be more real numismatists like him.

---Ken

At 05:46 PM 1/26/2007 -0500, you wrote:

>Dear Ken:

>Please thank your friend David for his helpfulness. It was great for you
>to ask him. I am borrowing from the ANA library the book on Communion
>which I am told has many pictures and expect to confirm that none have a
>denomination on them. I also expect that none are made of copper. Would
>your friend like his name acknowledged whenever I write this up?
>I thank you very much for mentioning the 1776 Janus copper piece. It has a
>Roman capital D while the Albany Church Penny has a script capital D. The
>representation of pence on the Janus piece is on a basis of Massachusetts
>Money of Account at 6s per Spanish dollar whereas the Church Penny would
>have a basis of 8s per Spanish dollar. The symbols naturally are the same,
>regardless of value. Your observation is most appreciated. Now you will
>have to be acknowledged as usual.
>I am looking forward to replies to my question in E- Sylum last week about
>any typeset uses of a capital D for pence before 1800.
>I hope the elimination of the religious connection of the token will not
>upset Walter's assertions in his Encyclopedia as no communion would have
>forgiven him anyhow.
>Eric
>

Kenneth Bressett
P.O. Box 60145
Colorado Springs, CO 80960
kbressett@pcisys.net

Subj: **Fwd: Re: A Question**
 Date: 1/31/2007 8:33:12 AM Central Standard Time
 From: kbressett@pcisys.net
 To: ericNumis@aol.com

>X-Spam-Checker-Version: SpamAssassin 3.1.7 (2006-10-05) on sa2.pcisys.net
 >X-Spam-Level:
 >X-Spam-Status: No, score=0.0 required=8.0 tests=none autolearn=no
 > version=3.1.7
 >DomainKey-Signature: a=rsa-sha1; q=dns; c=nofws;
 > s=s1024; d=sbcglobal.net;
 >
 >h=X-YMail-OSG:Received:Date:From:Subject:To:In-Reply-To:MIME-Version:Content-
 Type:Content-Transfer-Encoding:Message-ID;
 >
 >b=pMkhJY9D6OX79iv+MgmFLfoRGVR3OBs7RAkQJCWBvkUPPQC+v70tySTwb6djExyGJbt
 >X-YMail-OSG:
 >GXRw_XEVM1mcyk6E_rlsVbs17HkHxbV5ceVvQWcZ44nrGo0D62dcKvW9bJUFfSzm_CwO_
 >Date: Tue, 30 Jan 2007 20:32:04 -0800 (PST)
 >From: David Swearingen <fogelkxx161@sbcglobal.net>
 >Subject: Re: A Question
 >To: Ken Bressett <kbressett@pcisys.net>
 >X-SpamPCI: Processed by PCI for kbressett
 >X-NAS-BWL: Found match for 'fogelkxx161@sbcglobal.net' on the allowed list
 >(306 addresses, 0 domains)
 >X-NAS-Classification: 0
 >X-NAS-MessageID: 5610
 >X-NAS-Validation: {22EC0CF3-81F7-4841-81FA-78134B37A30D}
 >
 > Ken: I know of none with any value marked on them.
 > This idea may have come from the actual
 >fact that
 > in England in as early as 1559 it was the
 >custom
 > to collect the Church dues by "selling"
 >the tokens.
 > It is noted in 1596 that 200 tokens were
 >sold for
 > 21/2 d. each.
 > In answer to the other question. There
 >are records
 > of Communion Tokens being used in the
 >Walloon
 > Church of Holland in 1586 and in the
 >English
 > Church as early as the 1559 date given
 >above.
 > If you remember the tokens Ken Hallenbeck
 >got

> for me in the Netherlands a few years ago
 >they
 > are from the late 1500's. Bob Hoge
 >identified
 > the Low German on them as a type of
 >alphabet
 > not used after 1600.

>
 > Hope this all helps and does not just
 >confuse you.

>
 > My Best, David

>
 >- Ken Bressett <kbressett@pcisys.net> wrote:

>
 > > Dave: Can you give us a little more information
 > > about the church tokens.
 > > Do any date back to the eighteenth century? Do any
 > > have a denomination
 > > marked in pence? And more importantly, is the
 > > denomination ever indicated
 > > as "1D", rather than the usual "1d"?

> >
 > > Aint numismatics grand! ---Ken

> >
 > > At 09:47 PM 1/28/2007 -0800, you wrote:

> >
 > > > Hi Ken:
 > > > You both are right. There are many types of
 > > church
 > > > tokens. I have bought a few online just to see
 > > if
 > > >they
 > > > might be Communion Tokens.
 > > > My Best, David

> > >
 > > >--- Ken Bressett <kbressett@pcisys.net> wrote:

> > >
 > > > > Thanks a million Dave. I knew that you would
 > > have
 > > > > all the right answers. It
 > > > > is Eric Newman who asked the question. He is

> > doing
 > > > some research on the
 > > > so-called Albany Church penny (listed in the Red
 > > > Book). Some people have
 > > > called it a Communion token, but neither Eric
 > > nor I
 > > > believed that it was.
 > > > I sent your reply on to Eric. If he wants a copy
 > > of
 > > > the article, I will let
 > > > you know. You have been most helpful.
 > > > ---Ken
 > > >
 > > >
 > > > At 12:34 PM 1/26/2007 -0800, you wrote:
 > > > >--- Ken Bressett <kbressett@pcisys.net> wrote:
 > > > >
 > > > > Hi Dave,
 > > > >
 > > > > A friend has asked a question about
 > > Communion
 > > > > Tokens, so come to the expert
 > > > > for advice.
 > > > >
 > > > > Do any of the tokens, particularly early
 > > pieces,
 > > > > have a monetary
 > > > > denomination on them? Were any of them ever
 > > used
 > > > > as
 > > > > a substitute for money
 > > > > or as collection offerings?
 > > > >
 > > > > Can you give me the title of a good book on
 > > the
 > > > > subject...one that is
 > > > > current and available?
 > > > >
 > > > > Thanks Dave. All is well here, except that
 > > it
 > > > > has
 > > > > been a very cold and
 > > > > snowy winter. I hope you are enjoying the
 > > sunny
 > > > > weather out west. ---Ken
 > > > >
 > > > > Kenneth Bressett
 > > > > P.O. Box 60145
 > > > > Colorado Springs, CO 80960
 > > > > kbressett@pcisys.net
 > > > >

>>>>> Hi: Ken,
>>>>>
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>>>>> you
>>>>> or your friend. It is just 30 pages.
>>>>> Hope this will help and not confuse.
>>>>>
>>>>> Thanks for remembering me,
>>>>> David
>>>>>
>>>>>>

Wednesday, January 31, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

> > > >
 > > > Kenneth Bressett
 > > > P.O. Box 60145
 > > > Colorado Springs, CO 80960
 > > > kbressett@pcisys.net
 > > > >
 > > > >
 > > > >
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 > > kbressett@pcisys.net
 > >
 > >
 > >

Kenneth Bressett
 P.O. Box 60145
 Colorado Springs, CO 80960
 kbressett@pcisys.net

Dear Ken:
 The information your friend David supplied that Communion Tokens were offered for sale in the 16th century for 2
 1/2 d English each is very helpful. It may have given rise to the idea that money was raised by the issuance of
 American communion tokens, but it also indicates that the text on the Albany pieces shows no connection with
 such a sale. The text says CHURCH PENNY and if it would have been a permanent communion token for an
 individual to keep it would not have contained that text. In addition there would be no purpose in going to the
 trouble of adding a D to the token die.
 Thank you for continuing helpfulness.
 Eric

Subj: Re: A Question
 Date: 1/31/2007 2:22:01 PM Central Standard Time
 From: EricNumis
 To: kbressett@pcisys.net

Wednesday, January 31, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

Lou Jordan

Subj: **token information**
Date: 2/2/2007 2:35:05 PM Central Standard Time
From: ljordan@nd.edu
To: hartzog@exonumia.com

Dear Rich,

Earlier today a very eminent colonial numismatic specialist telephoned me and asked if I knew someone who owned a specific Albany communion token. The item he is looking for is Burzinski 168, a pewter token with AC on the obverse and a blank reverse. The item is also listed as Cresswell 144, Bason 71 and Warner 1, according to the Burzinski description (on p. 11, with an illustration on p. 449). I explained that I did not know anyone who had an example but that I could e-mail you and thought you would be the most likely person to know who might have one.

Can you let me know if you have an example or else who might have one? I believe the researcher is looking for a photograph of a nice specimen for use in a publication. If someone has the token for sale, I would let the researcher know or consider purchasing it for the Notre Dame Collection.

Thanks very much for your assistance on this.

All best,

Lou Jordan

Director of Special Collections
102 Hesburgh Library
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, IN 46556

Tel: 574-631-3778
Fax: 574-631-6308
e-mail: ljordan@nd.edu

Visit our departmental homepage at:
<http://www.rarebooks.nd.edu/>

Subj: **token information**
Date: 2/2/2007 2:35:05 PM Central Standard Time
From: ljordan@nd.edu
To: hartzog@exonumia.com

Dear Rich,

Earlier today a very eminent colonial numismatic specialist telephoned me and asked if I knew someone who owned a specific Albany communion token. The item he is looking for is Burzinski 168, a pewter token with AC on the obverse and a blank reverse. The item is also listed as Cresswell 144, Bason 71 and Warner 1, according to the Burzinski description (on p. 11, with an illustration on p. 449). I explained that I did not know anyone who had an example but that I could e-mail you and thought you would be the most likely person to know who might have one.

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Lou Jordan

Director of Special Collections
102 Hesburgh Library
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, IN 46556

Tel: 574-631-3778
Fax: 574-631-6308
e-mail: ljordan@nd.edu

Visit our departmental homepage at:
<http://www.rarebooks.nd.edu/>

Subj: **Communion Token matters**
 Date: 2/4/2007 3:49:24 PM Central Standard Time
 From: [EricNumis](#)
 To: ljordan@nd.edu

Dear Lou:

You were so helpful to me in getting a start on the above matter I have to tell you my current predicament. You had a copy of Burzinski and I borrowed one from the ANA library. I have just finished studying it and I am totally confused.

The Burzinski book has so many unscientific elements that I am asking further questions. It has an Introduction written by Andrew MacMillan at the end of which it says that it was copied from a book written in 1991 by Brian Edge. The Introduction says there is the biggest collection of the items in Austin Texas., known as the Oliver Keith Rumbel collection. Rumbel was a collector 50 years and obtained some coins which were very suspicious. I am asking someone in Austin to run down the situation as to the Communion Tokens.

Then I look at the listing and the images in Burzinski. There are quantities of tokens with the initials AC and several of those imaged are from different American cities with no reason given. No mention of what AC stands for. No basis for assigning it to any church or geographical location. There is no indication as to why Albany was determined. There is an Albany in New York and in Ireland. The images of the obverses of 168 and 172 seem identical, the AC being in the same script. The listing of AN in script run from 168 to 173 and could be the same even though they are allocated to different localities. The the book occasioanlly mentions a token being found in possession of a church and it could have been brought in from elsewhere. There are "stock" tokens which means that they could be obtained from anywhere. When a religious leader went to a different flock he could have brought what tokens he had with him. To sum it up I have no confidence in the assignment of a token to a specific church or locality unless there is evidence.

What do you think about the matter now? I will gladly telephone you to talk about it after you have reviewed the matter. You certainly do not want to buy one for your collection and get nothing relevant.

Thanks for listening.

Eric

*I was not
accurate as
I was
thinking of
Murrell
the drunk.*

Subj: **Re: Communion Token matters**
 Date: 2/5/2007 2:05:19 PM Central Standard Time
 From: ljordan@nd.edu
 To: EricNumis@aol.com

Dear Eric,

I noticed the amazing similarity in the photos of 168 and 172 and then saw the major difference was the metal. Apparently 168-171 are all in pewter, with the only differences being some in the border on the reverse. Item 173 appears to use the same script letters (possible the same die) but looks like it is a slightly smaller planchet than 168 and 172. I have no idea as to how or why these tokens have been attributed to the specific locations; also there seem to be no suggestion on the dating. If the reverse border is so important for attribution, I would expect the author would have explained the differences more accurately.

Please feel free to call me anytime. My home number is 574-277-5846 and the office is 574-631-3778. If I hear anything from Rich Hartzog I'll let you know. Also, as long as the price is reasonable I would not mind getting an example, just for the education value.

Thanks so much for keeping me updated,

All best,

Lou

On Feb 4, 2007, at 4:49 PM, EricNumis@aol.com wrote:

> Dear Lou:
 > Youn were so helpful to me in getting a start on the above matter I
 > have to tell you my current predicament. You had a copy of
 > Burzinski and I borrowed one from the ANA library. I have just
 > finished studying it and I am totally confused.
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 > the biggest collection of the items in Austin Texas., known as the
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> Ireland. The images of the obverses of 168 and 172 seem identical,
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 > What do you think about the matter now? i will gladly telephone you
 > to talk about it after you have reviewed the matter. You certainly
 > do not want to buy one for your collection and get nothing relevant.
 > Thanks for listening. Eric

Subj: **Re: Communion Tokens**
 Date: 2/7/2007 2:40:25 PM Central Standard Time
 From: ljordan@nd.edu
 To: EricNumis@aol.com

Dear Eric,

Thank you so much for keeping me up to date on this. Persistence clearly pays. It would have been quite helpful if Bruzinski had properly investigated and commented on the tokens. One hopes that a communion token specialists would have realized what the abbreviation AC meant, and informed his non-specialist readers of this. What a difference between Bruzinski's work and your colonial currency catalogue, where every emission is discussed and for each denomination the vignettes as well as any know variants are described!

Please do let me know what you find regarding where the tokens were produced.

All best,

Lou

On Feb 7, 2007, at 2:47 PM, EricNumis@aol.com wrote:

> Dear Lou:
 > Thank you very much for helping me on the above problem. I
 > telephoned the Presbyterian Church headquarters in St. Louiis and
 > was duly enlightened on several matters. They told me that all of
 > the Scotch Presbyterian churches organized in the US in the 18th
 > century and well into the 19th century were callled the "Associate
 > Church" and that this is clearly what the AC stands for on the
 > Communion Tokens mentioned in Bruzinski. Neither word was plural.
 > It did not usually contain the word Presbyterian. The A had nothing
 > to do with Albany. They also found who made the Communion Tokens in
 > early US and I will tell you this as soon as I have more detail.
 > The ANA Librarian only three weeks ago was inspecting the T. Warner
 > book on the subject and there was a notation on it or in it that it
 > was copied from the July 1887 AJN. So there the information was
 > right under my nose but Bruzinski did not cite it and I was
 > entirely unaware of it.. Eric

Subj: **Communion Tokens**
Date: 2/7/2007 1:47:44 PM Central Standard Time
From: EricNumis
To: ljordan@nd.edu

Dear Lou:

Thank you very much for helping me on the above problem. I telephoned the Presbyterian Church headquarters in St. Louis and was duly enlightened on several matters. They told me that all of the Scotch Presbyterian churches organized in the US in the 18th century and well into the 19th century were called the "Associate Church" and that this is clearly what the AC stands for on the Communion Tokens mentioned in Bruzinski. Neither word was plural. It did not usually contain the word Presbyterian. The A had nothing to do with Albany. They also found who made the Communion Tokens in early US and I will tell you this as soon as I have more detail.

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Eric

MR. NEWMAN —

HERE ARE THE FILES WE SPOKE OF, INCLUDING
THE BASON PAGE AND A VERY CURIOUS PAGE
ON AN EBAY AUCTION WHERE THE "DIE" LOOKS
IDENTICAL TO THE COIN PICTURED IN THE
ARTICLE ABOUT THE AUCTION. THERE WAS
EVEN A SECOND COIN AT AUCTION APPARENTLY,
AS YOU WILL SEE.

DR. CALHOUN SAID HE REALLY DIDN'T KNOW
THAT MUCH ABOUT THE MCKAY INCIDENT
AND SUGGESTED YOU FIND A LIBRARY THAT HAS
OLD ISSUES OF THE SCOTSMAN, AN
EDINBURGH NEWSPAPER.

Wayne Sparkman



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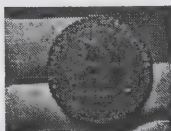
Listed in category: [Coins & Paper Money](#) > [Coins: US](#) > [Colonial](#)

Die#12 Church Penny Colonial coin Die (Steel Die) Copy

Item number: 250070655330

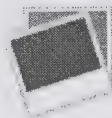
i This listing has ended. See similar items below.
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Check out similar items from all eBay sellers



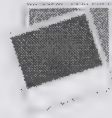
1791 Liverpool
Halfpenny Colonial
SHIP COIN - Die
Crack!

[Buy It Now](#) US \$49.95



OLD US COIN 1945s
LINCOLN CENT
PENNY DOUBLE
DIE ERROR

[Buy It Now](#) US \$24.99



OLD US COIN
1993D LINCOLN
CENT PENNY
DOUBLE DIE
ERROR

[Buy It Now](#) US \$24.99



1935 HALF PENNY
VARIETY COIN
VERY RARE DIE
CRACK.

[Buy It Now](#) AU \$9.00

This has 25 loops not 24



[View larger picture](#)

Winning bid: US \$161.38

Ended: Jan-13-07 16:25:46 PST

Shipping costs: US \$2.50
Standard Flat Rate
Shipping Service
Service to [United States](#)

Ships to: United States

Item location: [North Granby, Connecticut, United States](#)

History: [5 bids](#)

Winning bidder: [numisma](#) (759 ★) [me](#)

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Meet the seller

Seller: [paleojohncollectibles](#) (597 ★)

Feedback: 97.8% Positive

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Buy safely

1. Check the seller's reputation

Score: 597 | 97.8% Positive
[Read feedback comments](#)

2. Check how you're protected

[Listing and payment details: Show](#)

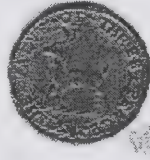
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Pine Tree on lead (Cianfarani copy)11

0 bids: **US \$0.99**

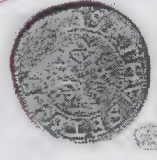
Time left: 3d 8h 18m



Higley Copper Crosby (Cianfarani copy)
Lead Trial

0 bids: **US \$0.99**

Time left: 3d 7h 56m



Oak Tree Shilling (Cianfarani copy)

2 bids: **US \$12.50**

Time left: 5d 8h 7m

*See other side
also*

[View more items from this seller](#)

Description

I am down to the last and selling my working Dies!. Thanks to the generosity of you good bidders here on Ebay all proceeds have gone towards the purchase of new and better machinery. Expect more Colonial varieties and even better copies in the future. Once again Thanks all. These are my LAST dies and the ones almost all of my colonials were made from. Good luck bidding. John



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John



00070

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Subj: **RE: Albany Church Penny**
Date: 2/9/2007 2:25:46 PM Central Standard Time
From: markb@HA.com
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Dear Eric,

The Troy Wiseman Collection was large enough to be separated into two different auction events, much like the Garrett, Norweb, and Bass sales had multiple parts.

I believe that Part One of the Wiseman Collection was sold sometime in the middle of 2006. Since the January 2007 auction had coins from a large number of different consigners, certain pieces were given an identification of the collection they came from.

These coins from the Troy Wiseman Collection were not in any previous auction that I am aware of. The reference "Troy Wiseman Collection, Part Two" does in fact refer to our January 2007 sale.

I hope this clears up any confusion.

Best,
Mark

-----Original Message-----

From: EricNumis@aol.com [mailto:EricNumis@aol.com]

Sent: Friday, February 09, 2007 1:58 PM

To: Borckardt, Mark - 345

Subject: Re: Albany Church Penny

Dear Mark:

Thank you for your information about the Albany Church Penny.

The text of the description of the item in your Jan. 3, 2007 Heritage Auction says

"From the Troy Wiseman Collection Part two (# 610)".

What auction or listing is this reference? That is what I am seeking to find. I will appreciate your further help. Whoever cataloged your piece should know. Eric

Dear Gary:

You will recall that I contacted you about my writing an article on the Albany Church Penny and you encouraged me to write it for the CNL. I have recently added to my research on the subject and have almost finished enough research to begin writing.

In the literature on Communion Tokens an Albany Presbyterian Church item asserts that its token was "made by James Maxwell, elder in the church". This comes from an article in AJN July 1887 by T. Warner. This would be circa 1790. It would be important to know something about him.

You have much more experience than I in such a matter and this is a man who apparently was from your home state.

Would you be willing to see if you can locate any information about him? I would be very appreciative.

My kindest regards. Eric

Subj: **Albany Church Penny**
Date: 2/11/2007 9:17:48 PM Central Standard Time
From: [EricNumis](#)
To: stuartlevine@comcast.net

Dear Stu.

Congratulations on you know what.

You indicated an interest in a recently made steel die for striking the Albany Church penny. It was sold on EBay in Januart 2007 for about \$140 so someone is going to make some if they have not already. I do not know if the Hobby Protection Act covers dies but if it does the sale is illegal as it is not marked COPY or otherwise. The maker said he has a few fake dies of other colonials which he is offereing for sale. You can go on EBay and find out the number of the item and I think it will tell who the maker is. I will also try.

You inquired about the difference between the originals and the modern die. The text lettering detail is superb. The scallops around the die perimeter number 24 on the original but number 25 on the fake die. I suggest that we keep this information to ourselves until we decide otherwise.

Have a successful Long Beach.

Eric

Subj: **Albany Church Penny**
Date: 2/11/2007 8:55:48 PM Central Standard Time
From: [EricNumis](#)
To: [GTrudgen](#)

Dear Gary:

Thank you for your prompt reply to my inquiry on the above.

The pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York is Rev. Glenn Leupold. His wife is copastor and her name is Miriam Lawrence Leupold. They are new officials to that church. The church was founded in 1763 and I am informed that it was called "Associate Church" originally. Mark Borckardt of Heritage Galleries which auctioned the coin is quoted as saying he is not sure but it could be an indication that they took communion or meant to be given a congregant as a gift. The pastor feels that it was a church offering as a gift certificate and adds other religious ideas to its use. Their comments were quoted in the local newspaper (Times Union) on January 14, 2007 after the news that the Wiseman coin was sold for \$64,000 plus juice.

The church has been moved several times from its original location as indicated by the History of Albany.

I prefer to stay out of a contact with the present church officials there because I am in contact with the Presbyterian Church history specialist in St. Louis to whom I have expressed other opinions. I do not want to indicate anything argumentative which might get back to the new officials until the work is ready to publish. I do not want to do anything which might be harmful to their careers. But it may be possible to get information from them. Perhaps some church records may be there but I doubt it. They could help find about James Maxwell So if you can find out who James Maxwell was that would be wonderful. Thank you for being so cooperative as I think this is a very important matter. It fits in perfectly with the paper Church Money of the area. I will call you up and talk about this if you send me your telephone number and a good time to call you. My best.
Eric.

Cell 314 346 9150 Spaulman

Monday, February 12, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **RE: Albany Church Penny**
 Date: 2/13/2007 7:27:10 AM Central Standard Time
 From: refdesk@history.pcusa.org
 To: EricNumis@aol.com

This automated response acknowledges receipt of your inquiry about the services or holdings of the Presbyterian Historical Society of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). Email inquiries, like inquiries received by regular mail and fax, are answered in the order in which we receive them. We answer over 400 questions per month and will respond to your inquiry within the next 4 to 6 weeks. Your patience is appreciated.

Presbyterian Historical Society
 Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.)
 425 Lombard St.
 Philadelphia, PA 19147-1516
 215-627-1852
 FAX 215-627-0509
refdesk@history.pcusa.org
www.history.pcusa.org

From: EricNumis@aol.com [mailto:EricNumis@aol.com]
 Sent: Mon 2/12/2007 5:18 PM
 To: Reference User
 Subject: Albany Church Penny

I am a not for profit numismatic researcher and writer and for a substantial period have been studying the two varieties of copper tokens issued by the Associate Church (also known as First Presbyterian Church) in Albany, New York in January 1790. Some think they might be communion tokens or used in connection with money raising practices using communion tokens, while others think they are coinage as a substitute for small change for church and general public usage as a monetary medium. I am planning to publish my findings. The items have recently been publicized by virtue of the sale of one for \$75.00 as they are very rare as you may know. An 1887 numismatic publication indicates that lead communion tokens with initials AC were made for the Associate Church (at Albany NY) by James Maxwell, an elder of that church. The church has moved its location twice from its prior sites, but remains in Albany. Would you be kind enough to inform me if you can where the 1790 period records of the Albany Church might be or whether you have any information about James Maxwell. I will be glad to try to answer anything further. You might be interested unless you already are aware of the write up of the Presbyterian Congregation in Troy, New York, small change paper money dated Aug. 28, 1792 on page 303 of my THE EARLY PAPER MONEY OF AMERICA (1997). I look forward to hearing from you.

Eric P. Newman, 6450 Cecil Ave., St. Louis MO 63105 Tel: 314 727 0850 Fax: 314 727 0820

To: REFDESK@history.pcusa.org
 From: EricNumis
 Date: 2/12/2007 4:18:19 PM Central Standard Time
 Subj: Albany Church Penny

Wednesday, February 14, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Albany Church Penny**
Date: 2/12/2007 4:18:19 PM Central Standard Time
From: EricNumis
To: REFDESK@history.pcusa.org

I am a not for profit numismatic researcher and writer and for a substantial period have been studying the two varieties of copper tokens issued by the Associate Church (also known as First Presbyterian Church) in Albany, New York in January 1790. Some think they might be communion tokens or used in connection with money raising practices using communion tokens, while others think they are coinage as a substitute for small change for church and general public usage as a monetary medium. I am planning to publish my findings. The items have recently been publicized by virtue of the sale of one for \$75,600 as they are very rare as you may know. An 1887 numismatic publication indicates that lead communion tokens with the initials AC were made for the Associate Church (at Albany NY) by James Maxwell, an elder of that church. The church has moved its location twice from its prior sites, but remains in Albany.

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You might be interested unless you already are already aware of the write up of the Presbyterian Congregation in Troy, New York small change paper money dated Aug. 28, 1792 on page 303 of my THE EARLY PAPER MONEY OF AMERICA (1997).

I look forward to hearing from you.

Eric P. Newman, 6450 Cecil Ave., St. Louis MO 63105 Tel: 314 727 0850 Fax. 314 727 0820

See other side also

Subj: **Re: Albany Church Penny**
Date: 2/13/2007 9:24:07 AM Central Standard Time
From: [GTrudgen](#)
To: [EricNumis](#)

Hello Eric,

I have been busy putting the final touches on the next issue of CNL. I took this issue to the printer this morning. Now that CNL is under control I will spend some time looking for information on James Maxwell, the Albany Presbyterian church elder. I will do this as time permits as I'm also in the middle of remodeling our kitchen. Unless I get lucky, it will take some time to locate information on our James Maxwell. If you wish to call to discuss this research, my telephone number is 607-785-7786 and the best time to reach me is from 10 AM to 4 PM EST.

I plan to look through my research library first and then go from there.

Gary

Subj: **The Annals of Albany**
 Date: 2/14/2007 11:58:51 AM Central Standard Time
 From: bgorden@umsl.edu
 To: ericnumis@aol.com

MOBIUS Union Catalog

MOBIUS | Search | Help > What's My Cluster?

MOBIUS Start Over	MOBIUS Save Record ✓	MOBIUS MARC Display	MOBIUS Limit/Sort Search	MOBIUS Return to Home
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TITLE Search

Record:

Author: Munsell, Joel, 1808-1880.
 Title: **The annals of Albany [microform] / by Joel Munsell.**
 Published: Albany : J. Munsell, 1850-1859.

[Display Holdings of MOBIUS Libraries](#)
[REQUEST THIS ITEM](#)

Description: 10 v. : ill., plates, ports., maps, plans.
 Series: [Library of American civilization ; LAC 23844-48.](#)
 Note: Microfiche. Chicago : Library Resources, 1970. 5 microfiches ; 8 x 13 cm. (Library of American civilization ; LAC 23844-48)
 Subjects: [Albany \(N.Y.\) -- History -- Sources.](#)
 [Albany County \(N.Y.\) -- History -- Sources.](#)
 OCLC # 11500714

Record:

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Eric:

If you go to: <http://mobius.missouri.edu/screens/opacmenu.html> and search the above title this is the result, then you can click on Display Holdings – Columbia University has this microform set. A search in the database WorldCat shows libraries worldwide that have this title. Hope this helps.

Bette

Bette Gorden
 Curator, Herman T. Pott National Inland Waterways Library
 St. Louis Mercantile Library-University of Missouri-St. Louis
 One University Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63121

bgorden@umsl.edu
 (office) 314-516-7244
 (fax) 314-516-7241
<http://www.umsl.edu/pott/>

Subj: **Albany Church Penny die etc.**
 Date: 2/20/2007 4:47:04 PM Central Standard Time
 From: [EricNumis](#)
 To: stuartlevine@comcast.net

Dear Stu:

My cooperative Presbyterian historic researcher has the facts we are looking for and much more. The copy die for the Albany Church Penny was sold as item # 250070655330 for about \$150 in January 2007. The seller then advertised that he had other copy dies and other copies for sale which included a Granby, a Liverpool halfpenny, etc..

NOW HE IS SELLING MORE AT THIS VERY TIME AND HAS 17 ITEMS FOR SALE, SOME OF WHICH ARE ON EBAY A COUPLE OF DAYS FROM NOW. THE EBAY NUMBER IS 250086091722 for one or more..

His business name is CaleoJohnCollectibles and his address is North Granby, Connecticut. He describes these items as Cianarani copies and has Oak Tree, Willow Tree, Pine Tree 12d and 3d, Vermont, etc. He says he is selling out in order to buy new machinery so he wants to continue making copies. There was a AUSTRIAN BERTO CIANARANI (1895 - 1960) who lived in Italy and who was a sculptor.

I suspect that the copies for sale are what is left of the Rosa copies of coins which were sold about 30 years ago which you may know about. I think the old seller in US died and his family sold that business to someone. I will try to find a writeup of this if you want me to try as I have a large group of the copies in my fake box and data in my fake file..

Maybe you can buy some on EBay for me or you or us and get his name and address. I will telephone you to discuss this today.

Eric

Check out free AOL. Most comprehensive set of free safety and security tools, millions of free high-quality videos from across the web, free AOL Mail and much more.

Check out free AOL at <http://free.aol.com/thenewaol/index.adp>. Most comprehensive set of free safety and security tools, millions of free high-quality videos from across the web, free AOL Mail and much more.

Subj: **Albany church penny- annals of Albany**
 Date: 2/22/2007 12:14:38 PM Central Standard Time
 From: thomas_serfass@yahoo.com
 To: ericnumis@aol.com
 CC: tomserfass@yahoo.com

Here is the digest of what I found:

Vol. 1, p. 176 the complete quotation "on the 4th of January 1790 the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church resolved that one thousand coppers be stamped "Church Penny" and placed in the hands of the treasurer, for the purpose of exchanging with the congregation at the rate of twelve for one shilling, in order to add respect to the weekly collection." The page shifts after the quotation to burial grounds and other church lands later acquired etc. but nothing further about the tokens, nor money. There was a footnote indicated after the word collection (No. 1) which was written as follows:" 1 Three of these pennies were found about 1864, and have been sold to collectors of coins as high as \$25 for a single one. One of them was spaded up in the garden of Mr. J. Carson Brevoort in Brooklyn, Long Island." This must have been the second edition of this book as 1864 is later than the stated publication date. I will physically examine the book again soon to verify its publication date and coins in the index.

The first presbyterian church of albany was reconstituted after the war in 1785 and called the Reverend John J. McDonald as pastor. He served from 1785 until 1795 and would have been responsible for the tokens during his tenure (Tom's inference not stated in the book)

Munsell, Vol 2 annals of albany p. 295, notation about a counterfeit passer being sentenced to death and about Rev John McDonald building a new church. "He was the third pastor of that church and it was during his ministry that the edifice was erected for the congregation on the corner of South Pearl and Beaver streets, the site of Beaver Block."

Munsell, Annals of Albany, vol 8 (1857) News digest, p. 129.

"Oct 24 (1825) " A fire destroyed the brass foundry of James Maxwell in the rear of Peter Smith's coppersmith shop, No. 47 State St. by which Mr. Maxwell lost all his property, having no insurance."

That is the report from the first perusal of the annals on February 21, 2007.

TV dinner still cooling?

[Check out "Tonight's Picks" on Yahoo! TV.](#)

Subj: **James Maxwell**
Date: 2/23/2007 3:01:39 PM Central Standard Time
From: [GTrudgen](#)
To: [EricNumis](#)

Hello Eric,

I just spent several hours searching the "Annals of Albany" by Joel Munsell for information on James Maxwell. First, I found that this reference has been digitized by the New York State Library (NYS Digital Collections) and is available as PDF downloads (<http://nysl.nysed.gov/archimages/>). Unfortunately, the downloads are all graphical and cannot be computer searched for text. However, each volume (there are 10 volumes published between 1850 and 1859) has an index. I found two references to James Maxwell and they are as follows:

Volume 1, published in 1850: Under 1849 Business Directory

**Brass Founders: "James Maxwell, 94 S. Pearl"
Coppersmiths: "Peter Smith, 16 Beaver"**

Volume 8, published in 1857: Under Newspaper Notices

October 24, 1825: "A fire destroyed the brass foundry of James Maxwell, in the rear of Peter Smith's coppersmith shop, No. 47 State Street, by which Mr. Maxwell lost all his property, having no insurance."

As time permits, I will search other sources for information on James Maxwell. The above is a start and I hope it helps.

Gary

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Subj: **Your article on the Albany Church penny**
Date: 2/24/2007 8:45:45 PM Central Standard Time
From: EricNumis
To: dfurfaro@timesunion.com

Dear Ms. Furfaro:

Your interesting article in the Times Union of January 11, 2007 on the subject of the Albany Church Penny of 1790 came to me. Congratulations. It so happens that I have been researching this subject for four years and have almost come to some surprising conclusions on the subject, not at all what has been recently published. Your article was apparently stimulated by the recent sale of this numismatic rarity.

I have now asked the Albany City Library to look up some elusive material and they want to help. If you wish to be of assistance please let me know as it would make a wonderful follow up story in due course. My research study has been planned for publication by the Colonial News Letter of the American Numismatic Society located in New York City. I have been writing about numismatic matters for over 50 years. This is more than a local Albany matter as it of national numismatic impact. Please send me a clipping of your article if possible,
Eric P. Newman, 6450 Cecil Ave. St. Louis MO 63105 Tel: 314 727 0850

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AOL now offers free email to everyone. Find out more about what's free from AOL at <http://www.aol.com>.

Subj: **RE: Albany Church communion token**
 Date: 2/27/2007 8:58:24 AM Central Standard Time
 From: esklar@history.pcusa.org
 To: ericNumis@aol.com

February 27, 2007

Eric Newman
 St. Louis, MO
 Via email: ericNumis@aol.com

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for contacting the Presbyterian Historical Society regarding your search for information about the Associate Presbyterian Church in Albany, New York. Your email request was forwarded to me for reply.

According to the *Cyclopedic Manual of the United Presbyterian Church*, (Glasgow) the Associate Presbyterian Church in Albany was organized on October 15, 1800. In 1927, the name changed to the Park United Presbyterian Church (*The United Presbyterian Directory* (Kelsey)). In 1958, the congregation name changed to United Fourth Presbyterian Church (*Minutes of the General Assembly, United Presbyterian Church of North America, 1958*) and in 1959, merged with the Fourth Presbyterian Church. This congregation continues today as the New Covenant Presbyterian Church (name changed in 1992) in Albany, New York.

I have checked our catalogs and databases and find no records from the Associate Presbyterian Church or any of the successor congregations. You may wish to contact the New Covenant Presbyterian Church regarding the early records.

New Covenant Presbyterian Church
 916 Western Ave
 Albany, NY 12203
 518-482-8063
 518-482-8081
<http://members.logical.net/~newcovenant/newcovenant@logical.net>

Answer
 518 449-7332
 Name is now
 First Presby Church of Albany

I have checked *Communion Tokens of the United States of America* (Autence Bason) which includes an entry for a pewter communion token from the Associate Presbyterian Church which was cast by James Maxwell. I find no reference to copper token.

A check of our catalogs and databases show no holdings related to James Maxwell. Documenting the lives of prominent Presbyterians who were not ministers from our collections can be difficult. We rely heavily on seminary alumni associations and similar sources for much of our prepared biographical information. Elders and trustees appear in the records of the governing bodies of the church, but since the subject of those records is the business of the church, persons conducting that business generally are not featured. Especially prominent church members may be eulogized in the denominational press after their deaths, but these materials are not indexed, and so must be searched page by page. This is more research than we can offer to do for you.

Further information about our services, collections, and locations may be found at our website,

Tuesday, February 27, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

<http://www.history.pcusa.org/>. Please remember to send any e-mail inquiries to our general reference e-mail account, refdesk@history.pcusa.org, which is checked daily and allows us to respond in the most efficient manner. You may also contact us by phone at 215-627-1852.

Sincerely,

Eileen Meyer Sklar
Reference Archivist

Presbyterian Historical Society
425 Lombard Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147
215-627-1852
www.history.pcusa.org

Albany Church Penny research part II

Annals of Albany , Vol. I was the second edition published in 1869.

P. 170 First Presbyterian Church

Originally founded in 1763, "this lot was bounded on the north by Beaver Street, on the east by William St., on the south by Hudson Street, on the west by Grand Street including it is supposed all the ground now comprised within these boundaries. The house erected on this spot was of wood, of considerable size, with a tall steeple, and fronted to the east. It was occupied by the church til A.D. 1796.

Reverend John McDonald called unanimously July 12, 1785 (church reorganized after the war) was ordained and installed November 8, 1785.

1794 Proposals for a brick church, materials already procured, as well as lot. Pearl street from Beaver St. to Store lane (Norton St.), building completed 1796, opened November 20, 1796

*from Tom
March 2007*

Subj: RE: Albany Church Penny
Date: 03/03/2004 3:14:20 PM Central Standard Time
From: egoldstein@CWF.org
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Hi Eric,

I think my parents named me 'Erik' because they wanted a strong-sounding name, so they went with a Viking one! I'm so glad the disc with the images of the Church Penny made it you in one piece, and the images are of sufficient quality. Once you are ready to go to print, just let me know and I'll get a permission form in the mail (sorry for the formality - of course, there's no charge). I greatly look forward to reading the finished piece!

Thanks for your most generous offer of numismatic information - which I will undoubtedly be taking you up on. Please know that if there is ever anything I can do to help you, all you have to do is ask!

All the best,

Erik

Erik Goldstein
Curator of Mechanical Arts & Numismatics
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
P.O. Box 1776
Williamsburg, VA 23187
(757) 565-8956
(757) 565-8752 fax
egoldstein@cwf.org

-----Original Message-----

From: EricNumis@aol.com [<mailto:EricNumis@aol.com>]
Sent: Sunday, February 29, 2004 5:26 PM
To: Goldstein, Erik
Subject: Albany Church Penny

Dear Erik from Eric:

It is not often that I write to a person with my first name even though spelling may differ. My paternal grandmother originally from Pomerania in North Germany (now Poland) was named Fredericka Grunauer Newman and in America was always called Rica for short. The family liked the nickname so

Wednesday, March 03, 2004 America Online: EricNumis

to any Trustee acting hereunder) for any beneficiary under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (or any similar Act) of Missouri or any other jurisdiction property to which such beneficiary would otherwise be entitled outright or to distribute such property to such beneficiary or to his guardian or conservator; and the written receipt of such recipient shall be a complete discharge of the Trustees therefor;

(T) To administer any trust without requirement of written statement of accounts to any beneficiary or his or her personal representative except upon reasonable request by such beneficiary or personal representative;

(U) To make division or distribution of property held in trust (whenever directed to do so) either in kind or in cash, or partly in kind and partly in cash, and for the purpose of any such division the Trustees shall set values upon any or all of such property, and the Trustees may cause any share to be composed of cash, property or undivided fractional shares in property different in kind from any other share; and such valuations and divisions into shares, if made in good faith, shall be conclusive upon all persons interested in such division or distribution;

(V) To do all such acts, take all such proceedings, and exercise all such rights and privileges, although not hereinbefore specifically mentioned, with relation to such property as if the absolute owner thereof and in connection therewith to enter into any covenants or agreements binding the trust estate; and

(W) To invest and reinvest any part of the trust estate in real estate, oil, gas and other mineral rights, deposits and properties, oil or other mineral royalties or payments (in respect of such mineral rights, deposits, and properties, the term "mineral" here and elsewhere in this Indenture being used as including, but not limited to, oil, gas, ore, coal, condensate, distillate, and sulphur); the Trustees have full power upon such conditions, terms, and considerations as the Trustees may deem proper, to contract, agree, or stipulate, in any form which the Trustees may deem appropriate, to pool or unitize any or all of the properties of the trust estate with properties of other persons, corporations, or trusts, to enter into contracts and agreements for or in respect of the installations or operation of absorption, representing, or other processing plans, to drill or contract for the drilling of wells for oil, gas or other minerals, and to do and contract or arrange for any other act or thing, whether or not the same be now or hereafter recognized or contemplated as common or proper practices by or among those engaged in and about the business of prospecting for, developing, producing, processing, transporting, and marketing any such minerals, which may be

much that the four letters out of the middle were selected for me. How did you acquire your spelling?

The images and then the disc of the above coin arrived and I am very grateful for your cooperation. Your example is somewhat better than mine and that is why I sought an image of yours. My example with the D is in the same condition as your "without" piece. I have done much research on the matter to prove the D on that variety means Penny and found a few other facts along the way. I will be writing it up as soon as I get an interval to do so. It is 40 years since anyone tried to answer its odd situation. I had studied and written up paper issues of church money long ago.

You should feel free to ask for any American numismatic information you need at any time as we have a very extensive library.

There is a large group at present working on the Virginia halfpence and they hope to revise or add to my work of long ago.

They have many pieces found with metal detectors just as you do but the miserable condition of many of them is both disappointing and challenging.

I look forward to meeting you sometime and appreciate your cooperation.

Eric

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541 Spring St. Windsor Locks, Ct. 06096
Phone: (860) 254-5571 Fax: (860) 254-5188
www.reproductionz.com

3/5/07

Hi Eric,

I've only a few coins left from my minting endeavors. The church penny blanks are rough but the die stampings are clear.

I am now officially out of all copies. I never even kept any for myself.

As far as payment — I've been collecting fine photos of your coins on the internet and catalogs for years now. I couldn't begin to repay YOU!

Please enjoy with my best wishes.

John Ciamparini
(Reproductionz)

P.S. If you have a book or even a paper on Anything colonial — I would LOVE to have a signed copy and cherish!

Thanks again for any interest in my crude attempts at replication. I'll be sure to send you copies of any future issues.

John

March 6, 2007

Eric Newman
St. Louis, MO
Via email: ericNumis@aol.com

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for your follow up request regarding the First Presbyterian Church in Albany, New York. As I mentioned during our phone call, we do hold records from the time period of your research, see catalog information below.

First Presbyterian Church, Albany, NY
Session records, 1786-1826 (call no. 02-0627b)
v. 1: Session minutes, 1786-1793; and church history covering the years
1763 to 1786, v. 2: Session minutes, 1795-1808, v. 3: Session minutes,
1808-1826.

The Presbyterian Historical Society is the national archives of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). Due to our duties for the church, our staff does not provide research services. We can only inform you whether or not we have records from a given church.

If you cannot come to Philadelphia, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania maintains a list of its members who are available for hire to perform genealogical research. The list is posted on their website at <http://www.genpa.org/profgen.html>. We are not responsible for any private research contracts, and we do not specifically recommend any one researcher.

You are welcome to visit the society to use our collections, since our materials do not circulate. The reading room is open Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., closed Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. There is a daily research fee of \$5.00.

Further information about our services, collections, and locations may be found at our website, <http://www.history.pcusa.org/>. Please remember to send any e-mail inquiries to our general reference e-mail account, refdesk@history.pcusa.org, which is checked daily and allows us to respond in the most efficient manner. You may also contact us by phone at 215-627-1852.

Sincerely,

Eileen Meyer Sklar
Reference Archivist

Presbyterian Historical Society
425 Lombard Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147
215-627-1852
www.history.pcusa.org

Friday, March 09, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Albany Church penny**
 Date: 3/9/2007 8:09:46 AM Central Standard Time
 From: [PLMossman](#)
 To: [EricNumis](#)

Hi Eric:

I really enjoyed our chat yesterday afternoon.

As I think about it, the Albany Church penny was no different in function from the paper small change notes issued by other congregations which appear in your book on pp. 303-4, except one was in copper and the others were paper. I assume their function was to ensure that the church tithes were paid in good money and not junk coppers. Is this correct?
 Phil

The complete quote from Maine humorist Tim Sample who was advocating exams for those over 50:

"A colonoscopy is like a Maine winter; not the most fun you ever had but you'll get over it!"

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AOL now offers free email to everyone. Find out more about what's free from AOL at [AOL.com](#).

Dear Phil:
 You are right that the Albany Church Penny was similar to the paper issues of other churches and individuals except that the church penny was to be exchanged with congregants to get into circulation and thus help everybody including the contribution platter. It was a brilliant economic move for the church as it helped the community and the church as well. The other issuers used it as a substitute for small change and good advertising for the issuer. I will quote the exact church language from their minutes as Kurth did long ago. It had nothing to do with Communion as we both realize. It should have helped tithings. If there were coin collectors then they should have saved a few. Breen as usual wrote up 110% of the facts, the last 10% being a Liddy arrangement. I presume you saw that Borowitz said that Liddy is proud of the fact that the jury held that he did not lie on one count, thus giving him a 20% record of being honest which is a higher score than congressmen.
 Eric

Subj: **Re: Albany Church penny**
 Date: 3/9/2007 12:04:43 PM Central Standard Time
 From: [EricNumis](#)
 To: [PLMossman](#)

Friday, March 09, 2007 America Online: EricNumis

Subj: **Attachment one: PA PAcKet**
Date: 3/12/2007 9:14:21 AM Central Daylight Time
From: ljordan@nd.edu
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Eric ,

Below is the first attachment. It is The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser, August 6, 1789, issue number 3281. On page [3], column 2 is the article Phil quotes in Money.

Lou

[No. 3281.]

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Subj: **Attachment two: Daily Advertiser (NYC)**
Date: 3/12/2007 9:17:17 AM Central Daylight Time
From: ljordan@nd.edu
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Eric,

Attached is The Daily Advertiser (New York City), July 22, 1789, volume 5, issue 1379. On page [3], top of column 1 is the first published report on the New York City resolution of July 21st.

Lou

[Vol. V.] NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1789. [No 1379.]
PRINTED BY FRANCIS CHILDS AND JOHN SWAINE, No 190, WATER-STREET, CORNER OF KING-STREET.

Mens plain and white patent ribbed socks do.
Mens random and grey cotton do.
Mens and women's leather gloves.
Colored sewing silks and threads, Sec. May 18

C O P P E R S.

City of New York, is.
At a Common Council held on Tuesday the
21st of July 1873.
WHEREAS great inconveniences have arisen
to the inhabitants of this city by the depreciation
of the present circulating copper coin, occasioned by
the importation thereof from the neighboring
states, in some of which this coin is in circulation
the same is estimated at a much less value than it
has for some time past in this city, and this board
conceiving it their duty to improve their advice on
this interesting occasion, do recommend it to the
inhabitants of this city, to receive and pay the said
coin at the rate of FORTY-EIGHT CENTS for ONE
DOLLAR.

Extract from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Clerk.

Public Auction by Smith and Bradford,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 31, Wall Street.
A general assortment of DRY GOODS.

On THURSDAY the 30th inst. at 1 o'clock at the City Hall.

The Ship TENNY.
As the owner at Mr. J. L. Lynch and Son's, what is
the vessel by judges to be one of the most faithful built
ships that has been launched from the yard, and for her
construction, from bottom to top, she is a perfect model.
The inventory of her materials may be seen at the office of
SMITH and BRADFORD, No. 31, Wall Street.

JAMES CHRYSTIE,
No. 77, MAIDEN LANE,
Responsible for Sales—general assortment of
CHINA-WARE,
Consisting of,
Cups & Saucers, Tea & Table Sets,
HARVEST and Churns,
Dishes,
Plated and Silver Plated,
Dress Cases,
Toilet Cases, &c. &c. &c.
Glass and Earthen-Ware,
Scots and Rappee Snuff,
Of the Manufacture of HAMILTON, Son & Co. of Phila-
delphia, at retail.

July 21. 1873

Boarding.
MAY be had for a few CENTIMENTS, in a Small
Family, No. 6, DRY-ROCK-STR., facing Court,
City-Lane, on reasonable terms. July 21. 1873

FOR SALE,
An elegant, light colored Saddle Horse,
Knee 15 hands high, and well broken. Enquire at No. 68,
West-End-Street. July 21. 1873

For Liver-Pool,
The Ship PARAGON,
WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Master,
with a Mediterranean Pass, has good ac-
commodations for passengers, and will sail
on the 1st of August, for Liver-Pool, and
Palmer, apply to J. W. WALKER, on board the ship,
at BOWEN and BOWEN'S Wharf, or to
WILLIAM KENTON.

Who has just imported in the Ship, Capt. TUCKER,
from Kingston.

A few puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM CARVER,
FARRIER,
DECEASED to equal the public, that for the better
convenience of carrying on his business, he has re-
moved from the 17th Street, to the 18th, next door to
the Bull-Head, in the Brewery, where he keeps a
stock of all the best and most useful farrier's tools,
which he breaks young Horses. Gentlemen that please
to favor him with their commands, may depend on the
prompt attention. Gentlemen from the country or
those supplied with medicines on the shortest notice,
viz. Ferri-Powder, Corns, Blisters, Purgings, &c.
For sweetening the blood, which may prevent many dis-
eases, various oils for bristles, itches, &c. &c. &c.
July 21. 1873

Comb Manufactory.
At No. 24, Queen Street,
WHERE all orders of BORN COMBS are manu-
factured in the most perfect manner by the fabricator,
where the public may be supplied at the most reasonable
prices, wholesale and retail. Ironmongers and gentle-
men in the Hardware Line may be accommodated with
any quantity on very eligible terms.

DAN CARPENTER,
No. 2, The highest price paid in Cash for Cow and Ox
Horns, on delivery at the above Manufactory. People
from the country would find it to their advantage to
bring the above articles to the manufactory, in pre-
ference to exporting them to Europe. July 21. 1873

For Sale,
A NEGRO WENCH, about 27 years old, an excellent
cook, is both sober and honest, and can do every kind
of work well. Also, her son, a young boy, about 6 years
old. He is old for no other reason, but that his mother's
willing to have him along with her. For terms apply to No.
31, Wall-Street, where a full-fledged character will be fully
given. June 11. 1873

A Manufactory is now on Foot at Vauxhall.
FOR the purpose of making white and cream colored
FARTHING WARE, a few persons who are Ma-
ster Workmen at the City, and who are well known
may find immediate employment, by applying to AS-
SAM WILSON, at No. 39, William Street. The said
WILSON is about declining the DRY GOOD business,
and will sell the Goods remaining on hand on very low
terms; also the dwelling house he at present lives in,
which is a good hand for any kind of business, the lot
is 10 feet deep, has a carriage way, and a small well
that contains twenty bushels of water, a fresh
water pump in the rear of the lot, stable room and
yard for two horses, a great pit fifteen by forty feet
high, all stone, &c. The dwelling house is convenient
and comfortable, with excellent fire cellars. Terms
of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and im-
mediate possession given, if desired. July 21. 1873

For Sale,
Two lots (18 years of which is comprised) of a house and
two lots of ground on the North River, back of 11th
Street, on which are two new wharves, built 1852-54—
two lots will be sold separate or together, as may suit the
purchaser. Also, the house (eleven years of which are ap-
propriate) of the house and ground, near the five mile stone,
formerly known by the name of the Dove. It contains about
four acres of ground, located in a fine place, and is a very
good stand for a farm.

Also, a new-rigged BOAT, once used as well found, lying
near the New Ship.

A few calls of Carolina Sleighs,
16 seats of sleighs,
a pair Tremble Wagon. Apply to AMOS THROOP,
June 21. 1873 No. 12, Little West-Street.

Sales at Auction, by Anthony L. Bleeker.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 263, Water-
House.

A continuation of the Sales lately advertised, to-
gether with a variety of readings, children, and other arti-
cles, will be sold on the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, at No. 263,
Water-Street, at 10 o'clock, at No. 263, Water-Street.

Also to be sold, on the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, at No. 263,
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Water-Street, at 10 o'clock, at No. 263, Water-Street.

Public Sale, by Isaac Mosey,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 263, Water-
House.

Quarter calla Port Wine of the first quality,
Approved Moser, at 90 days, payable in Cash, will be re-
ceived in payment.

At the same time,
5 tons best London ground wares, 1st quality, containing
the 1st and 2nd hand in each, 2 tons 1st hand, 3 tons 2nd
hand, 4 tons 3rd hand, 5 tons 4th hand, 6 tons 5th hand,
7 tons 6th hand, 8 tons 7th hand, 9 tons 8th hand, 10 tons 9th hand,
11 tons 10th hand, 12 tons 11th hand, 13 tons 12th hand, 14 tons 13th hand,
15 tons 14th hand, 16 tons 15th hand, 17 tons 16th hand, 18 tons 17th hand,
19 tons 18th hand, 20 tons 19th hand, 21 tons 20th hand, 22 tons 21st hand,
23 tons 22nd hand, 24 tons 23rd hand, 25 tons 24th hand, 26 tons 25th hand,
27 tons 26th hand, 28 tons 27th hand, 29 tons 28th hand, 30 tons 29th hand,
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Subj: **Attachments three: PA Packet**
Date: 3/12/2007 9:19:38 AM Central Daylight Time
From: ljordan@nd.edu
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Eric,

Attached is The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser, July 27, 1789, issue number 3272. On page [2], column 3, is the New York City resolution with some additional information.

Lou

Subj: **Attachment four: Federal Gazette**
Date: 3/12/2007 9:22:49 AM Central Daylight Time
From: ljordan@nd.edu
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Eric,

Attached is The Federal Gazette, and Philadelphia Evening Post, July 29, 1789, vol. 2, issue 103. On page [3], column 2 at the bottom, is a report on the decision of the Philadelphia Common Council. The title is: "In Common Council, Philadelphia, 28 July 1789." The text is also reported in the PA Packet of July 29, issue 3264, on p. 2, column 3.

Lou

FEDERAL GAZETTE,

A N. D.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING POST.

War measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberties and independence of America.

General Washington's Circular Letter:

THE PUBLIC

ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED, THAT the subscribers have spared no expense or attention to render the accommodations for travellers, and the entertainment of the citizens, at GRAY'S FERRY, as complete as possible.

The Bridge over Schuylkill will be maintained in good repair, and attendance given, as usual, night and day. The Gardens are kept in the neatest order, and are planted with as much variety as the grounds would admit; are decorated with groves, arbours, and a great addition of shrubs, trees and flowers, and accommodated with summer-houses, alcoves and seats.

The elegant new house in the garden is now finished, and consists of a spacious saloon for dances, clubs or large dining parties, with several apartments for small companies.—From the saloon there is a passage into the Green-House, which is furnished with an extensive collection of exotic plants, &c. in high perfection.

A CONCERT of MUSIC will be performed once each, for the summer season, if encouragement should appear. The first Concert to be on Thursday, the 21st, of May, instant, to begin at four o'clock, and conclude precisely at nine; and in like manner on every Tuesday during the season, if the day should be fair; and on the next fair day.—Tickets of admission to the concert will be delivered, gratis, at the bar.

A genteel and plentiful table, with deserts according to the season, iced drinks, wines and other liquors of the best quality, tea, coffee, &c. will be furnished on the shortest notice, for small or large parties, and every exertion made to render the entertainment elegant and agreeable.

N. B. Fresh fish every day.

Suitable fishing tackle will be furnished to those, who may be fond of that amusement.

Any suggestions that may be offered for the further improvements at Gray's Ferry shall be thankfully received and attended to, by

The Public's most obedient,

And obliged humble servants,

GEORGE & ROBERT GRAY.

A handsome Stage-Wagon, mounted on steel springs, with two good horses, will run twice a day between the city and the ferry, for the accommodation of passengers. Enquire of Richard Hunt, in Fourth-street, opposite to the Indian Queen.

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES of all kinds manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices in this city, for cash, by the Subscriber, at his manufactory, in Second-street, opposite to the Friends' meeting.

ROGER FLAHDAN, jun.

N. B. The highest price given by him for Hogs' Bristles & Colts' Tails.



For L'ORIENT,

The SHIP AURORA,

ANTHONY CALIZE, Master;

WILL sail with all convenient speed, having full two thirds of her cargo engaged. She will take only a few hundred barrels on freight. For terms of freight or of passage, apply to

ANDREW CLOW AND Co.

July 4.

d.

A NEW EDITION.
Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

PROPOSALS,

By THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the Store-House, in Second-street, Philadelphia,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

OR, A

DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS
LITERATURE.

On a PLAN entirely NEW.

BY which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems, comprehending the history, theory and practice, of each, according to the latest discoveries and improvements; and full explanations, given of the various detached parts of knowledge, whether relating to natural and artificial objects, or to matters ecclesiastical, civil, military, commercial, &c. including elucidations of the most important topics relative to religion, morals, manners and the economy of life; together, with a description of all the countries, cities, principal mountains, seas, rivers, &c. throughout the world; a general history, ancient and modern, of the different empires, kingdoms and states; and an account of the lives of the most eminent persons in every nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times.

COMPILED FROM

The writings of the best authors, in several languages; the most approved dictionaries, as well general science as of practical branches; the transactions, journals and memoirs, of learned societies, both at home and abroad; the manuscriptal letters of eminent professors on different sciences; and a variety of original materials, furnished by an extensive correspondence.

Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a superfine paper and new types (cast for the purpose by Baine and co. Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. It will be published in weekly numbers, at one quarter of a dollar each; and the publication will be continued with all possible regularity. No books will be delivered, on any consideration, unless the money be paid at the same time.

III. Each number will contain forty pages of letter press, closely printed; and from a view of the materials as now arranged, it is supposed the whole may extend to three hundred numbers, or fifteen volumes in quarto; but whether, or how far, these limits may be eventually exceeded, must depend upon the number and value of the literary productions and scientific discoveries that shall occur, or the hints and communications that may be received, during the progress of the publication.

IV. Those who do not choose to take the work in numbers, may have it in volumes or in half volumes, as published; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, and Twenty Shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each in boards, or, £. 1 17 6

for the volume complete. Of those who take the work in volumes or half-volumes, no money will be required until the first volume is finished, when the payments of the first and second volumes are to be made; and the payment of each succeeding volume to be made on the delivery of the volume preceding it.

V. In the course of publication will be delivered nearly four hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved; which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary.

VI. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

Every part of the work will be executed by American artists, the types are now calling by Baine & Co. in Pine Street Philadelphia, and the plates are engraving by Mr. Scott in Chestnut Street, some of which are already finished and proof copies may be seen at T. Dobson's store.

T. DOBSON begs leave to solicit the patronage and encouragement of all the lovers of science and literature in the United States of America, towards an American edition of a work every way worthy of their notice, and flatters himself he shall be able to execute it in such a way as to give universal satisfaction.

tu&f

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their Store, the South-side of Market Street, the second door below Fifth Street, have for sale, on the most reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail.

L. ibson, Tenerife and Faval wines, Jamaica Spirit, West-India, New-England and Country Rum,

Brandy and Gin, Aniseed, Cordial, Molasses, Lamp-Oil, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Lump, and Muscovado Sugars, Rice, Raisins, Shelled Barley, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mustard,

Indigo, Starch, Soap, Candles, Snuff, Tobacco, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.

A L S O,

Oats, Indian-Corn and Shorts by the Bushel.

June 29th, 1789.

m&w. 5w.

Strong BEER in Casks

AND BOTTLES,

Fresh Table BEER,

AND SPRUCE BEER:

House-Keepers, Merchants and Captains of Vessels may be supplied by

WILLIAM INNES.

Vernon-Street by South-street, between Front and Second-streets.

June 1st June, 1789.

e.o.d.t.f.

An inquiry into the utility of a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, as a branch of liberal education, with hints of a plan of liberal instruction, without them, accommodated to the present state of society, manners, and government in the United States. By a citizen of Philadelphia.

(Continued from our last.)

HERE I beg leave to repeat that the study of the Greek and Latin languages by the English nation has been one of the greatest obstructions, that ever has been thrown in the way of the propagation of useful knowledge. By rendering our language unintelligible to the greatest part of the people who hear or read it, it has made it an improper vehicle of instruction. The orations of Demosthenes, we are told, were like earthquakes in ancient Greece. They moved whole nations. The reason of this is plain. He never used a single word in any of them, but what was alike intelligible to all classes of his hearers. The effect of Indian eloquence upon the wars and councils of the savages in America, depends wholly upon its being perfectly understood and felt by every member of their communities. It has often been remarked that in England no play will succeed without action; while sentiment alone insures the loudest claps of applause, in the theatres of France. The reason of this is obvious. The English language requires action to translate it, to half the common audience of a theatre, whereas the French language, which is uniform and stationary, is understood, and, of course, the sentiment which is conveyed by it, is felt and enjoyed by all who hear it. The writings of Voltaire are quoted by the hairdressers and milliners of Paris, because they are written in the simple language of the country; while many of the most celebrated British authors cannot be understood by common readers, without the help of a dictionary or interpreter. Richardson and Fielding are an exception to this remark. They are alike intelligible and acceptable to the learned and unlearned, inasmuch as they have conveyed all their ideas in plain, but decent English words. The popularity of the Methodist preachers may be ascribed in part to their speaking in a language that is intelligible to the common people. It is true many of them are deficient in education, but this deficiency appears more in an ignorance of the construction of the English language, than in the proper use of English words, and perhaps this may be ascribed chiefly to their extempore mode of preaching. It is happy for some of those churches where the Latin and Greek languages are considered as necessary parts of education in their clergy, that part of the public worship of God is confined to reading the scriptures, and to forms of prayer, both of which are written in English, and are intelligible to every class of hearers. Such congregations are not left to the mercy of their preachers in every part of divine service. A pious woman in London who heard her minister speak of the Deity, by the name of the great Philanthropist, asked, when she came home, what heathen god Philanthropist was? There are few sermons composed by Latin and Greek scholars in which there are not many hundred words, that are equally unintelligible to a majority of their hearers. Hence I cannot help thinking that were John the Baptist to appear again in our world, and to send to some of our doctors of divinity, or to many of our young preachers to inquire after the signs of their divine mission, few of them could adopt the answer of our Saviour and say that "to the poor the gospel was preached." It will require a total ignorance of the Latin and Greek languages, or an uncommon mixture of good sense and piety in a preacher who is acquainted with them, to address an audience in such a manner as to be perfectly understood by the illiterate part of them.

I wish to press the considerations that have been mentioned under this head, home to the feelings of the friends of virtue and religion. It has been demonstrated, that the study of the ancient classics is hurtful to morals. It is equally plain that the corruption of our language by the constant substitution of words of Greek and Latin origin, to those which had become familiar and universal, from long usage, has greatly retarded the progress of knowledge of all kinds, but in a more especial manner, a great pro-

portion of that species of it which is delivered from the pulpit. I appeal to the consciences of ministers of the gospel of all denominations, whether, instead of expelling their candidates for the ministry, to temptation from that kind of learning "which puffeth up, without edifying," it would not be better to direct them to employ the time which is usually mis-spent in acquiring it, in studying the scriptures, and in making themselves masters of the English language? It is impossible to tell what great improvements would be made by these means in moral happiness in the United States.

4. We are told that a knowledge of the Greek and Roman languages, is necessary to enable us to understand the frequent allusions that are made by the English writers to the mythology of those ancient nations. To this I answer, that the less we know of this subject, the better; for what is the history of the ancient fables, but an agreeable description of frauds—rapes—and murders; which, while they please the imagination, shock the moral faculty? It is high time to cease from idolizing the idolatry of Greece and Rome. Truth alone is knowledge, and spending time in studying Greek and Roman fictions, is only laboring to be more ignorant. If there is any moral contained in these fictions, it is so much involved in obscurity, as not to be intelligible to a young man at that time of life in which he usually becomes acquainted with them. Happy will it be for the present and future generations, if an ignorance of the Latin and Greek languages, should banish from modern poetry, those disgraceful invocations of heathen gods, which indicate no less a want of genius, than a want of reverence for the true God. I shall only add in this place, that the best writers in the English language seldom borrow allusions from the mythology of the Greek or Roman nations. Richardson and Fielding have passed them by, and hence arises another reason, why the works of those authors are so universally intelligible and acceptable to all classes of readers.

5. It has been said, that the Latin language has become a necessary part of liberal knowledge, inasmuch as the European nations have by common consent made it the vehicle of their discoveries. This argument had some weight while science consisted only in learning what was known; but since the enquiries of philosophers have been directed to new objects of observation and experiment, the Latin language has not been able to keep pace with the number and rapidity of their discoveries. Where shall we find Latin words to convey just ideas of the many terms which electricity—chemistry—navigation—and many other sciences have introduced, into our modern languages? It is from experience of the insufficiency of the Latin language for this purpose, that most of the modern nations of Europe have been obliged to adopt their own languages, as the vehicles of their discoveries in science. If this argument had been acknowledged to have weight in Europe, it should, from local circumstances have no weight in America. Here we have no intercourse with any part of Europe, except her commercial sea-ports, and in these, all business is transacted in modern languages. America, with respect to the nations of Europe, is like the new planet, with respect to those, whose revolutions have long been described in the solar system. She is placed at too great a distance from most of them, to be within the influence of a reciprocal exchange of the rays of knowledge. Like a certain animal, described by the naturalists, she must impregnate herself. But while she retains a friendly intercourse with Great Britain, all the valuable discoveries which are published in Latin, in any part of Europe, will be transmitted to her through the medium of English translations.

6. It has been said that a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages is necessary to the learned professions of law—physic—and divinity. To this I answer, that the most useful books in each of these professions are now translated, or written in English, in consequence of which, knowledge in law—physic—and divinity has been greatly multiplied and extended. I see no use at present for a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, for a lawyer, a physician, or a divine, in the United States, except it be to preserve the remembrance of a few technical terms which may be retained without it. Two of the most eminent and successful lawyers in the United States,

are strangers to the Latin language. An eminent physician, who spent several of the years of his youth in learning this language, has assured me, that he had not more than three times in his life found any advantage from it. Very few physicians, I believe, (professors of medicine only excepted, who are obliged to review Latin theses previously to their publication) retain their knowledge of this language, after they become established in business; and if they do, it is preserved less from necessity, than from vanity, or a desire of reviving, by reading the classics, the agreeable ideas of the early and innocent part of their lives.

I know that it is commonly believed, that a knowledge of the Greek language, is necessary to enable a divine fully to understand the New Testament. But I object to this opinion, that the most useful and necessary parts of this divine book are intelligible to the lowest capacities in its present English dress; and I believe further, that there have been as many disputes among the critics, about the meaning of words, and about editions and translations of the New Testament, as there have been among unlearned christians about the meaning of its obscure and difficult passages. If a knowledge of the Greek language is necessary to enable a divine to understand the New Testament, it follows, that a knowledge of all the languages and dialects in which the different parts of it were originally composed, is equally necessary for the same purpose; and, if necessary to a divine, why not to the common people, for they are equally interested in all the truths of revelation? The difficulties and absurdities into which we are led by this proposition, are too obvious to be mentioned.

We are very apt to forget the age in which we live. In the fifteenth century, all the knowledge of Europe was locked up in a few Greek and Latin manuscripts. In this confined state of knowledge, acquaintance with the Latin language was thought to be necessary to civilize the human mind—hence the teachers of it acquired the title of "professors of humanity" in the European universities. But we live in an age in which knowledge has been drawn from its dead repositories, and diffused by the art of printing, in living languages, through every part of the world. Humanity has therefore changed sides. Her gentleness is now altogether in favor of modern literature.

We forget not only the age, but the country likewise in which we live. In Europe many ancient constitutions, laws, treaties, official letters, and even private deeds, are written in Latin—hence the knowledge of it has sometimes been found useful for statesmen and lawyers—but all the constitutions, laws, treaties, public letters, and private deeds of the United States, are written in English; and of course a knowledge of the Latin language is not necessary to understand them. It is therefore as useless in America as the Spanish great coat is in the island of Cuba, or the Dutch foot-slove, at the Cape of Good Hope.

We forget further the difference of occupation between the inhabitants of the present, and of the sixteenth century. Formerly public prayers and war were the only business of man: but since agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, have afforded such different and profitable employments to mankind, there cannot be greater folly than to learn two languages which are no ways connected with the advancement of any of them.

"I once thought health, the most precious thing in the world," (said Mr. Rittenhouse to the author of this essay) "but I do not think so now. There is one thing infinitely more precious, and that is time." This opinion of our excellent American philosopher, is true every where, but in a more especial manner in the united States. Here the opportunities of acquiring knowledge and of advancing private and public interest are so numerous, and the rewards of genius and industry so certain, that not a particle of time should be mis-spent or lost. We occupy a new country. Our principal business should be to explore and apply its resources, all of which press us to enterprize and haste. Under these circumstances, to spend three or four years in learning two dead languages, is to turn our backs upon a gold mine, in order to amuse ourselves in catching butterflies.

It is agreeable to hear of the progress of human reason in the gradual declension of the usual methods of teaching the Latin and Greek languages within

the last forty years in Europe. Formerly boys were obliged to commit whole volumes of Latin and Greek poetry to memory, as the only means of learning those languages. Nor was this all, they were obliged to compose Latin verses, without the least regard to genius, or taste for poetry. The last of school tyranny, was to compel boys to read the ancient classics without the help of translations. All these methods of teaching the dead languages are now laid aside. The next ray of truth that irradiates human reason upon this subject, I hope will teach us to reject the Latin and Greek languages altogether, as branches of a liberal education.

The progress of human reason should likewise be acknowledged in having banished Latin and Greek quotations from sermons, and other religious tracts, which are intended for the common people. Such quotations are now to be found only in books of science, addressed to the members of the learned professions, or to persons who are supposed to be acquainted with the Latin and Greek languages.

There are certain follies, like the objects of fight, which cannot be seen when the eye is placed too near them. We are struck with pity and horror in contemplating the folly discovered by our ancestors in their military expeditions to the holy land of Palestine. The generations which are to follow us, will probably view our partiality to the classic ground of Greece and Rome with similar emotions. We laugh at the credulity of those nations who worshipped apes and crocodiles, without recollecting, that future ages will treat our superstitious veneration for the ancient poets and orators with the same ridicule. Posterity, in reading the history of the American revolution, will wonder that in a country where so many exploits of wisdom and virtue were performed, the human understanding was fettered by prejudices in favour of the Latin and Greek languages. But I hope with the history of this folly, some historian will convey to future generations, that two of the most active and able characters in accomplishing this revolution, were strangers to the formalities of a Latin and Greek education.

It would seem as if these great men had been chosen to heaven to enlighten and save a country, on whose people, among other reasons, to shew the superiority of practical useful knowledge, above technical and speculative learning. Read the correct and elegant letters and other publications of these great men, and say, is it necessary to study Latin and Greek, in order to acquire a knowledge of English grammar, or of the proper use of words? Trace them both through the various stages of their splendid and useful lives, and say is it necessary to pore over the Greek and Roman authors, in order to arrive at the summit of fame, in mathematics, in philosophy, in war, and in government? Happy country of the united States! in being blessed with men, who have at once rescued their fellow citizens and human reason from slavery.

It is high time to distinguish between a philosopher, and a scholar, between knowledge and learning. "He was educated at the college of ——" said a gentleman to his friend, speaking of a young man who was known to them both. "You mean, sir," replied his friend "he got his learning at the college of ——" but as to education, he appears to have received none any where." This young man was an excellent Latin and Greek scholar, but knew nothing of men or things.

Let it not be supposed from any thing that has been here advanced, that I wish the knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages to be extinct in the world. Far from it. My wish is to see it preserved, like the knowledge of law, or medicine, as a distinct profession. Let the persons, who devote themselves to the study of these languages, be called linguists, or interpreters, and let them be paid for their translations and explanations of Latin and Greek books, and other compositions in those languages. No more confidence will be placed by the public, in the members of this new profession, than is daily placed in lawyers and physicians, in matters of much greater importance; nor will more credit be given to them, than we are accustomed to give to travellers and historians. There can be no more reason why every man should be capable of translating or judging of a Latin or Greek book, than there can be why every man should be a lawyer or a physician, or why he should be obliged to visit Constantinople or Grand

Cairo, in order to become acquainted with the situation of these two great cities. If this method of preserving and applying the dead languages should be adopted, young men will learn them as they do law and physic, by serving an apprenticeship, instead of going to school.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Philadelphia, 29 July.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, this morning, appointed JASPER EWING, Esq. to the several offices of Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Orphans Court, and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Northumberland, vacant by the death of the late LAWRENCE KEENE, Esquire.

Governor Randolph of Virginia has issued a Proclamation, requiring all naval officers, collectors of duties and searchers, within that commonwealth, to cease the exercise of the powers vested in them by virtue of their respective offices, from and after the 1st day of August next; except so far as relates to the collection of a duty of six shillings per hoghead on tobacco exported.

From Georgia to New-Hampshire the public papers teem with accounts of the joyous celebration of INDEPENDENCE.—The present Anniversary appears to be considered by every part of the continent, as a most auspicious era in the history of our country—anticipating the blessings of security and good government under the administration of our excellent constitution—Independence appears adorned with new lustre.

"The education of youth, in all free countries, has always been a prime object of attention.—An enlightened people can never be enslaved.—The most benevolent plans for the poor are the means of acquiring knowledge.—The wife and virtuous are sometimes plunged in distress; but the wretched part of every community will generally be found to consist of those who have been neglected in their education, or who never were in circumstances to acquire information.—Every society is bound to make public provision for the instruction of the poor.

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 7.

"Commencement was celebrated on Wednesday last, with the usual eclat—variety, ingenuity and taste were discovered in the several exhibitions. A most numerous and brilliant collection of ladies were present.—Forty-six young gentlemen received the Bachelors Degree."

The Hon. Abel Foster is elected a Representative of the United States, for the district of New-Hampshire; this choice completes the Federal Legislature. Several farmers, in the vicinity of Hartford, have, the week past, reaped their English grain, which proves exceedingly good; in consequence of which, old grain is plenty, and the price considerably fallen.

[Gaz. of the United States.]

In Common Council, Philadelphia, July 28 1789.

THIS Board, having observed that the Common Council of the city of New-York, taking into consideration the great inconveniences which have arisen to the inhabitants of that city by the depreciation of the present circulating copper coin, have, by a publication of the 21st instant, recommended to the inhabitants to receive and pay the said coin at the rate of forty-eight coppers for one shilling; and finding that great quantities thereof are pouring into this city from several quarters, think it their duty to advertise their fellow-citizens of the danger of being imposed upon in this respect. This species of money, so necessary in the small transactions in markets and shops, is of various degrees of fineness and of different weights—hence the Board find it impossible to give certain information of their real value; but they have some reason to believe that the copper contained in a pound weight avoirdupois of the best of them is not equal in value to one shilling of Pennsylvania money, and that the far greater part of them are mixed with base metal, of which it will require from sixty to

eighty to weigh a pound:—After this notice it must be left to the citizens to estimate for themselves at what rate they should be received and paid.

Extract from the minutes,

ANTHONY MORRIS, Clerk

of the Corporation.

On the 27th instant the Mayor and Recorder appointed Hillary Baker, Matthew Clarkson, and Reynold Keen, Esquires, to hold "THE ALDERMAN'S COURT."

A correspondent begs leave to recommend to the farmers wives and children, an attention to the preservation of DRIED APPLES. They are a pleasant and wholesome article of diet. Formerly they made a profitable article of remittance to the West-Indies. It is thought they would suit the East-India market, and thereby prevent some hard dollars being sent out of our country. They are best, both in taste and appearance, when they are dried in a kiln, or a stove-room heated for the purpose.

ARRIVALS.

Brig Nancy, Anderson, St. Eustatius, with sugar; molasses and cotton; sloop Polly, Grant, St. Johns; in ballast; sloop Betsey, Brooks, New-York, with tobacco.

VENDUE SALES

A T

Daniel Cooper's Ferry.

TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will commence the SALE of a large and general

Assortment of Merchandize,

Amongst which are,

100 pieces fine and coarse	Mullins and muslinets,
yard and 7-8 Irish linen,	Fine coloured and em-
fresh imported	broidered red gloves
Cotton and linen checks,	Common purple do.
all widths	Black silk laces
Cottons and calicoes	Scots thread
Printed linens	Women's shoes
Ticklenburgs and Ozna-	Tow cloth, American ma-
brigs	nufacture

German cotton stripes

A L S O,

Three cases containing 60 dozen of men's and boys fine and coarse hats, fresh imported.

Payment, day after sale, and money advanced, if required.

Sales at the above Store subject to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries in gross, one and a quarter per cent.

Other Merchandize, two and a half per cent.

JOHN CHALONER.

Groceries for SALE,

At Daniel Cooper's Ferry,

On FRIDAY next, the 31st July, at two o'clock in the Afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC VENDUE,

(For approved Notes at 3 months.)

3 chests Imperial tea
6 chests Hyson, of the first quality, of the Asia's cargo
6 chests Souchong, do. do.
6 do. do. imported from Europe
6 chests Hyson skin, of the Aga's cargo
6 chests Bohea, of the Canton's cargo
6 chests Hyson Tea, cargo of the Alliance,
AND FOR CASH,
Holland gin in butts, hogheads and casks
10 barrels anniseed water, of rich flavour
Figs in baskets.

JOHN CHALONER.

July 29.



The Proprietors of the new

Line of Stages, which run between Philadelphia and New-York, hereby Notify the Public, that after the first Day of May, they will be known and run under the name of the

Philadelphia and New-York

DILIGENCE.

THE *Philadelphia Diligence*, for New-York, leaves the house of John Inskcep, the sign of the George, the corner of Second and Arch-streets, formerly kept by Michael Dennison, every morning, except Sundays, from the said first of May until the first of November next, at three o'clock in the morning; and from the first day of November until the first of May, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The *Mail Diligence*, which conveys the Mail of the United States, will likewise leave Philadelphia for New-York, from the first of May until the first of November at 10 o'clock, every morning, except Saturdays and Sundays.

N. B. EXPRESSES with trusty RIDERS, may be had of the proprietors of this Line, at any hour, to perform with the greatest expedition, at the rate of one shilling per mile. The Stage Fare from Philadelphia to Powles-Hook is two hard dollars, and for Way-Passengers three-pence specie per mile (State Money at the exchange). One hundred and fifty weight of baggage the same as a passenger; 14 weight of baggage gratis.

PAGE, INSKEEP & Co.

The Public are hereby informed, that a Stage and four horses, may be had every afternoon in the week by applying at the above Stage House, to run to Grays-ferry, at the reasonable price of a quarter of a dollar each passenger, there and back.

VENDUE SALES

THE Subscriber having met with success in establishing his Vendue Store in New-Jersey, is happy in the reflection, that he has hitherto afforded satisfaction to those who have honored him with their confidence, to whom, as also to those who have attended his Sales, he begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgements, assuring them that the same candor and attention will be exerted to afford satisfaction to Buyer and Seller, that has hitherto been the governing principle of his conduct.

He informs the Public, that the stated Days of Sale at the above store, for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thursdays in the afternoon, and for Groceries, Fridays in the afternoon. Goods for sale are received and paid for at his house in Chestnut-street, and there delivered to the buyer.

Sales at the above store subject to the following charges and no other:

Groceries in gross, one and a quarter per cent.
Other Merchandise two and a half per cent.

Payment made the day after Sale, and money advanced on Goods deposited.

JOHN CHALONER.

N. B. Ferriage may be constantly had, at the Old Ferry, previous to the sale, or during its continuance, when four persons apply, for ad, and back again, after the Sale, or at any time during its continuance, when four persons apply, on paying ad. more. *df.*

For S A L E, B Y John Nicholas Hagenau, In Market-street, four doors above Third-street, S W E E T O I L,

Of a superior quality, in cases of thirty flasks, and boxes of twelve bottles,

Whale oil;
Olives;
Cloves and putmegs;
Cassia, in boxes;
Spermacei candles, in boxes;
Fresh currants, in casks of 200 weight neat;
Toys in boxes;
Low priced garnets;
Glass ware;
Roman fiddle strings;
Blue and white linen handkerchiefs;
Black and white gauze ditto;
Black and white silk stockings;
Velvet ribbons;
Nine eights and 5-4 yard-wide plain muslins;
Dutch writing paper;

A N D, AN ASSORTMENT OF Calicoes and Chintzes.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER,



THE SHIP

S U C C E S S,

JOHN CADENHEAD, Master;

NOW laying at Walnut-street wharf. For term apply to the Captain on board,

Conyngham, Nesbitt, & Co.

OR,

Stewart and Nesbitt.

July 16, 1789.

d. if.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-House, in Second-street, near Walnut-street on Wednesday the 5th day of August next, at 7 o'clock in the evening—the following messuages and lots of ground:

No. 1, A certain two story brick messuage or tenement, a kitchen and lot of ground; situate on the South side of Race-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets from the river Delaware, in the City of Philadelphia; containing on the said street 20 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, or thereabouts; bounded Northward by the said Race-street, Eastward by ground now or late of Caleb Cresson; Southward by the next described lot, and Northward by John Fife's ground; subject to a yearly ground-rent of 16 dollars, payable to Joshua Cresson.

No. 2, A certain frame Blacksmith's shop and lot or piece of ground; situate on the North side of a 20 feet wide alley (called Cresson's alley) leading out of Fifth-street into Sixth-street, and between Race and Arch-streets, in the said city; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded Southward by the said alley; westward by John Fife's ground; Northward by the aforesaid lot, and Eastward by Caleb 'Cresson's' ground, with the free use of the aforesaid alley: taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Neils, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.
BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-House in Second-street, near Walnut-street, on Wednesday the 5th day of August next at 7 o'clock in the evening—A certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; situate on the South side of a certain 30 feet wide street, called North-street, in the square formed by High-street and Mulberry-street, and Fifth and Sixth-streets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on said North-street 16 feet and 7 inches, and extending that breadth for the space of 26 feet, where it wideneth to the breadth of one foot more (making the said lot 17 feet and 7 inches) and extending that breadth for the further space of 24 feet, making the said lot in the length or depth from the said North-street 100 feet; bounded Northward by said North-street; westward, partly by a 10 foot 9 inch alley, and partly by ground of Charles French; southward, partly by ground of Thomas Wharton and Rachel his wife, and partly by ground now or late of Mary Hudson, and eastward by ground of Adam Zantinger, subject to the payment of a yearly rent-charge of 16 Spanish milled dollars and two thirds of a dollar, unto Thomas Wharton and Rachel his wife, her heirs and assigns forever: taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Bletterman, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

T E A S.

Excellent Hyfon, } by the chest of the
Soucheing and } last importation from
Bohea— } China—

Nankeens

By the Bale or Roll
(very cheap)
At Private Sale
at the

Southwark Auction Store,

by A. HUBLEY & Co. Auctioneers.

July 6.

8. L. A. V. 3. W.

AT THE NEW PAPER HANGING

Manufactory

OF

Le Collay and Chardon

Experienced Workmen from France,

ARE now preparing for sale, a variety of papers; the patterns will be extended with all possible expedition: the quality will be found equal to any imported, the prices lower. All orders whether wholesale or retail, sent to Mr. Poyntell, at the paper hanging ware-house, in Second-street (who will have the entire sale of the papers of this manufactory) will be duly attended to.

The taste of particular persons, as well as the general taste may be gratified by timely notice.

W A N T E D,

Two experienced Stampers (or printers) and four lads from 14 to 16 years of age as apprentices.

Le Collay & Chardon also must respectfully inform the public, that their intention is as soon as possible to establish a calico printing manufactory, in which they are equally determined to use every effort to give universal satisfaction, so as to merit a preference, which they would flatter themselves will be found due to them.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and published, daily, by ANDREW BROWN, at WASHINGTON'S HEAD, Chestnut-street, opposite the Post-Office; where subscriptions for this paper, at four dollars and a half per annum, essays, articles of intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.—Advertisements of no more length than breadth, are inserted three times for five shillings; and for every insertion afterwards, one shilling and three-pence. Those exceeding a square, are inserted in the same proportion.

Subj: **Re: Church Penny of First Presbyterian Church, Albany, New York**
Date: 3/20/2007 11:04:05 AM Central Daylight Time
From: bclancy@history.pcusa.org
To: EricNumis@aol.com

March 20, 2007

Via e-mail: EricNumis@aol.com
Eric P. Newman

Re: Church Penny of First Presbyterian Church, Albany, New York

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your follow-up message to Eileen Sklar has been forwarded to me for reply.

The manuscript that you refer to in your e-mail is not able to be photocopied or photographically reproduced, due to preservation concerns. It would be necessary for you or a person acting as your representative, to visit the society and access the material in person, transcribing any relevant information.

You are welcome to visit the society to use our collections, since our materials do not circulate. The reading room is open Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., closed Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. We will be closed on Friday, April 6, 2007, in observance of Good Friday. There is a daily research fee of \$5.00.

Further information about our services, collections, and locations may be found at our website, <http://www.history.pcusa.org/>. Please remember to send any e-mail inquiries to our general reference e-mail account, refdesk@history.pcusa.org, which is checked daily and allows us to respond in the most efficient manner. You may also contact us by phone at 215-627-1852.

Sincerely,

Bridget Arthur Clancy
Reference Librarian
Presbyterian Historical Society
425 Lombard St.
Philadelphia, PA 19147
(215) 627-1852
(215) 627-0509
www.history.pcusa.org

trouble later in the library and storeroom areas where there is no problem now that I know of?

Thank you for asking Adam put some extra flooring in the storage room but I know of none there and presume it was not done. Who is the floor company which did the work for McCarthy?

This repair has been neglected much too long already. Eric

AOL now offers free email to everyone. Find out more about what's free from AOL at AOL.com.

Subj: **FW: Albany Church Penny, 1790**
 Date: 9/5/2012 8:47:23 P.M. Central Daylight Time
 From: whomren@gmail.com
 To: EricNumis@aol.com
 Eric:

I recall from some of your earlier E-Sylum writings that you've been doing some research on the Albany Church penny. This email arrived today and I wanted to pass it on to you for comment. I've asked for a photo of their penny, and he's going to send me one. I'll forward it when I get it.

I hope all is well with you and Evelyn. Our kids are back in school and we're all back in a regular fall schedule. Take care.

Thanks. -Wayne

From: Richard Gascoyne [<mailto:rgascoyne@nycap.rr.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, September 05, 2012 2:44 PM
To: whomren@gmail.com
Subject: Albany Church Penny, 1790

Dear Mr. Homren,

First Presbyterian Church, Albany, NY has for many years had one "Church Penny" (1790) stored in the safe. We have recently given it to the Albany Institute of History and Art in anticipation of the celebration of the 250th Anniversary of our founding (1763). We know precious little about the coin but have seen a great deal of speculation on its use and noticed that the last one to be sold at auction was in Jan. 2012 for \$115,000 -- a pretty penny!

We have seen discussion of the coin sometimes describing it as a "communion token," a common practice in the Scots-Presbyterian tradition, but we feel confident that this coin is not for that purpose. Although communion tokens were used in the early history of our Albany church, there is also this reference, quoted from even earlier records of the church as follows: "It was resolved that one thousand coppers be stamped *church penny*, and placed in the hands of the treasurer, for the purpose of exchanging with the congregation at the rate of twelve for one shilling, in order to add respect to the weekly collections." (J. McClusky Blayney, *History of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, NY.; Lists of its Officers, and a Complete Catalogue of its Members From its Organization*, Albany: Jenkins and Johnston, 1877). You mention this in one of your comments on the coin but from a source that is apparently quoting the Blayney source.

We are assuming that members of the congregation bought these pennies to put in the collection plate weekly, and that the purpose was to get money from congregants up-front whether or not they came to church and put them in the plate, and to recycle and resell the coins that were returned and put in the collection plate.

I have several questions about the coin:

1. Is the above assumption correct?
2. Are there other examples of church coins minted for a similar purpose either in the US or England/Scotland or anywhere?
3. Can you lead us to a full and definitive discussion of the Albany Church Penny?

An early attendee of our church was Alexander Hamilton, and it was our pastor, Eliphalet Nott, who delivered the funeral oration after his duel with Aaron Burr, who also attended the church, as did John Jay. That speech, many feel, was a deciding factor in the outlawing of dueling in the

US. At the time of the issuing of this coin (1790) Alexander Hamilton was deeply involved, as you know, in getting the US Mint going. We feel that the value of this coin is in its continuing historical connection; it shows the wear of time, as it should.

Thanks for your attention. Help!!! if you can and are so inclined.

Best regards,
Richard C. Gascoyne, elder, First Presbyterian Church, Albany
Retired professor of Latin

Subj: **RE: FW: Albany Church Penny, 1790**
 Date: 9/6/2012 9:06:33 P.M. Central Daylight Time
 From: whomren@gmail.com
 To: EricNumis@aol.com
 Eric:

Here are the E-Sylum articles mentioning the penny:

ALBANY CHURCH PENNY RESEARCH FOLLOWUP

<http://www.coinbooks.org/esvium/v1Un02a18.html>

ALBANY CHURCH PENNY INFORMATION SOUGHT: CAPITAL D FOR PENCE?

<http://www.coinbooks.org/esvium/v1Un03a13.html>

UPDATE ON NEWMAN'S ALBANY CHURCH PENNY RESEARCH

<http://www.coinbooks.org/esvium/v1Un08a13.html>

Here's some text from the first article mentioning other references:

article by Howard R. Kurth in the April 1944 issue of The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine (p284-9). The article was based on a presentation to the Albany Numismatic Society and cites an 1850 work by Joel Munsell titled 'The Annals of Albany', where it is recorded that "on the 4th of January 1790 the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church resolved that one thousand coppers be stamped 'Church Penny' and placed in the hands of the treasurer, for the purpose of exchanging with the congregation at the rate of twelve for one shilling, in order to add respect to the weekly collections." The circulating coinage of the day in Albany consisted primarily of "coins from other states, bungtown tokens, and old British halfpennies mostly worn smooth or counterfeit."

The Kurth article references several Numismatist articles of 1936 and 1939, and discusses the specimens owned by leading collectors including Mickley and Bushnell. The Numismatic Indexes Project (NIP), where I located the Scrapbook article reference, also lists a number of related articles in The Colonial Newsletter.

Here are the listings in Colonial Newsletter:

ALBANY CHURCH PENNY	Unknown 'D' Albany Church Penny
CNL Vol.1, Issue#1, Serial#1	1960 OCT 5

(Francis, Mrs. John R.) Comment on Albany Church Penny
CNL Vol.2, Issue#1, Serial#2
1961 JAN 7

CNL ILLUSTRATIONS	ALBANY CHURCH PENNY; Albany Church Penny
CNL Vol#1; Issue#1; Serial#1	1960 OCT 5

Dave Bowers and Will Nipper have some info on the penny in their recent books, but they don't appear to add any new information about them. I'm curious to learn what you've found, what's so funny, and what the connection to printing is. If you don't mind I'll quote you as follows in the next E-Sylum:

Eric Newman writes:

"About three or four years ago I was writing an article on the Albany Church Penny after finding something new and fascinating. I am fully familiar with the various varieties of paper Church money as detailed in my Early Paper Money of America book.

The Albany Church Penny has a comical twist as well and also has a contribution to the history of printing."

Thanks. -Wayne

From: EricNumis@aol.com [mailto:EricNumis@aol.com]

Sent: Thursday, September 06, 2012 4:27 PM

To: whomren@gmail.com

Subject: Re: FW: Albany Church Penny, 1790

Dear Wayne:

I am delighted with the inquiry about the Albany Church Penny and look forward to receiving the church's organization image from you. .

About three or four years ago I was writing an article on the Albany Church Penny after finding something new and fascinating. I have been looking for my file at my home but cannot find it. I will now put my team here on another search. I remember some of what is in the file if it cannot be found. I am fully familiar with the various varieties of paper Church money as detailed in my Early Paper Money of America. Would you be kind enough to send me copies or references to what has been previously written by others and perhaps by me (excluding my above book) as that will reconstruct my thinking. The Albany Church Penny has a comical twist as well and also has a contribution to the history of printing.

I wish I could go back to school as your kids are doing.

My best Eric

In a message dated 9/5/2012 8:47:23 P.M. Central Daylight Time, whomren@gmail.com writes:

Eric:

I recall from some of your earlier E-Sylum writings that you've been doing some research on the Albany Church penny. This email arrived today and I wanted to pass it on to you for comment. I've asked for a photo of their penny, and he's going to send me one. I'll forward it when I get it.

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Thanks. -Wayne

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To: whomren@gmail.com

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Retired professor of Latin